

The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1215.—VOL. XXVIII.

London, Saturday, December 4, 1858.

(WITH) { STAMPED.....SIXPENCE.
(SUPPLEMENT) { UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE.

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ROVIDENCE MINES.—A SPECIAL REPORT will be published next week in PETER WATSON'S WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST.

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United Mines. Wheat Reeth. Ding Dong. North Roskear.

Old Broad-street, E.C. Wheat Condurrow. Round Hill. Wheat Charlotte.

Wheat Walls. Trelawny. 5 Wheat Charlotte. 5 Wheat Charlotte.

Daren. Trelawny. 6 Wheat Charlotte. 6 Wheat Charlotte.

Wheat Russell. 7 Wheat Charlotte. 7 Wheat Charlotte.

Basset. 7 Wheat Charlotte. 7 Wheat Charlotte.

Wheat Rosewarne. 8 Wheat Charlotte. 8 Wheat Charlotte.

Wheat and St. Auhyn. 9 Wheat Charlotte. 9 Wheat Charlotte.

Wheat Trelawny. 10 Wheat Charlotte. 10 Wheat Charlotte.

Wheat Vor. 11 Wheat Charlotte. 11 Wheat Charlotte.

Wheat Caron. 12 Wheat Charlotte. 12 Wheat Charlotte.

Wheat Hews. 13 Wheat Charlotte. 13 Wheat Charlotte.

Wheat Bry. 14 Wheat Charlotte. 14 Wheat Charlotte.

Wheat Berth. 15 Wheat Charlotte. 15 Wheat Charlotte.

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Wheat Dolcoeth. 17 Wheat Charlotte. 17 Wheat Charlotte.

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Original Correspondence.

MANUFACTURE OF ILLUMINATING GAS—PATENTS.

SIR.—“A Chemist,” in your last week’s Journal, enquires “what progress has been made by the several hydro-carbon gas companies which have been formed from time to time.” I am not aware of more than one hydro-carbon gas company having been formed, and this was under Mr. White’s patent; but there have been several companies formed for working patents of various kinds for the manufacture of illuminating gas. There have been Booth’s Vegetable Oil Gas Company, Hanson’s Olefiant Gas Company, as well as several others, but I believe those I have mentioned have ceased operations.

WHITE’S HYDRO-CARBON GAS (so called because the gas was manufactured by the decomposition of water, by passing the vapour arising therefrom through incandescent charcoal in one retort, and then mixing the resultant carbonic oxide with the gas produced in another retort from resin or a rich cannel) at one time bid fair to enter into serious competition with the ordinary coal gas manufacture; but the wear and tear of this system was greater than that of the common plan, and the gas made by it for ever varied in its illuminating power, so that the process is pretty nearly extinct. Independently, however, of these objections, it began to be discovered that increasing the volume of the gas was not increasing its illuminating power, any more than the nourishment of a pint of milk is increased (although the bulk is) by adding to it a pint of water.

With regard to HANSON’S OLEFIANT GAS COMPANY, it too, I believe, is defunct, as Messrs. Fuller and Horsey some time ago advertised the plant at Barnes for sale; and well it may be defunct, for this company made gas from an artificial substance, the selling price of which was 9d. or 10d. per ton, when a better *natural* one could be bought for one-fourth this price!

Of BOOTH’S VEGETABLE OIL GAS COMPANY, I have heard nothing of late, although a great noise was made when it was first introduced, having been deemed worthy a special notice in the City Article of the *Times*. The shareholders of the company can best answer for the success of the concern.

For gas-making in this country COAL alone is the material which bids defiance to competition proceeding from any other substance. Anything, be it either a solid or a liquid, which will burn with a flame, may be used as a gas-producer; and in some countries where there is no coal, but where leaves, bark, peat, wood, resin, or natural pitch are plentiful, then it becomes the duty of the gas engineer to consider how far they may be made available for gas purposes.

During the visit of the Siamese Ambassadors, I had to prepare for them plans and specifications of works suitable for the manufacture of gas from resin and peat, the two substances being in proximity and very cheap in Siam; but I have no doubt if the works are erected coal will supplant them, even there, before long. There is no accounting for fancies, for even in this country of cheap coal some will prefer their oil gas, but they pay dearly for their fancy, as compared with what they might have from coal.

St Neots, Nov. 30.

GEORGE BOWER.

WATER-WHEELS DRIVING WATER-PRESSURE ENGINES.

SIR.—The continued silence of Messrs. Armstrong and Sopwith on the subject of their combined engineering skill upon Mr. Beaumont’s Mines at Allenheads, in this county, in putting over-shot water-wheels to drive hydraulic engines, will have, in the opinion of the mechanical and engineering community at large, a construction not over favourable to the proceeding of these gentlemen.

In the case alluded to, which has been so palpably before the public in your scientific Journal for the last few weeks, where four distinct parties have respectfully requested the above gentlemen to explain the merits of this particular class of engineering, it was only natural to suppose that had there been any transcendent superiority of effect in these “machineries” warranting the great extra outlay involved in putting down one engine to drive another, and that, also, in three entirely distinct cases—Messrs. Armstrong and Sopwith would never have hesitated, as they have done, to give the information asked for.

It will, indeed, be a very great pity if these gentlemen have found out that they have put Mr. Beaumont to three or four times the expense he should have been put to, by setting one machine to produce another, and clogging and embarrassing one of the most simple and useful prime movers (especially in mining operations), with a great many useless and expensive appendages, which are not at all necessary.

Mr. Beaumont, more than any other gentleman, is interested in this question; and it may be said, if he is satisfied what has the public or any individual to do with it? But this view of the case will not justify Messrs. Armstrong and Sopwith’s silence; they are two public scientific men, and were the first to draw attention to the subject, by introducing it before the Mechanical Engineers in Newcastle; and they may rest quite satisfied that, until a sufficiently proper explanation is given of the inducements which led them to recommend to Mr. Beaumont this “novel” and “expensive” arrangement, as the best suited for all the circumstances of the case,—pumping water and winding work out of “sinking shafts,”—the public will judge the motives as the whole case appears to warrant.

Water-wheels did all the work efficiently in and upon these mines previous to Mr. Sopwith’s agency, and would have continued to do so; but all have been torn out and removed to make way for not less than nine or ten of Armstrong’s hydraulic engines, some of which are confronted both in and upon the mines at almost every turn. This is wholesale hydraulic engineering certainly, and would almost seem to involve other considerations than a system of judicious and economical outlay.

Mr. Beaumont has got plenty of money, and it is quite possible, after all, that his well-known liberality has afforded to Messrs. Armstrong and Sopwith an opportunity for *experiment* in the erection of these quondam machines; but, whether this is the case or not, the engineering world is entitled to some respect in having its “curiosity” satisfied as to the merits or demerits of these “machineries.” Certainly, the letters on this subject in your Journal have, or will, meet the eye of a section of those members of the Mechanical Engineers who were present at the Newcastle meeting when Mr. Armstrong read his paper, and, probably, it will not be considered too much to ask some of these gentlemen to give, through the medium of your scientific Journal, their decided opinions as to the merits of over-shot water-wheels driving water-pressure engines, especially when they are within a few feet of each other. R. S., Mechanical Engineer.

Newcastle, Nov. 29.

THE RIVAL STEEL MAKERS.

SIR.—I was much pleased with the proposition made by “Truth” in your last Journal, that an endeavour should be made to promote an amicable settlement of the respective claims of the several patentees of processes similar to those of Martien and Bessemer, but fear the task would be of such a Herculean nature as to defy its being successfully accomplished. However, I trust I may be mistaken, and that a mutual arrangement may be effected, which I feel convinced would be beneficial to all parties. I think that it has been clearly shown by the statement in your Journal that the priority is due to Mr. Martien; but undoubtedly the honour of having brought the subject prominently before the public belongs to Mr. Bessemer; while Mr. Musket, having laboured in the pneumatic cause, and having actually brought the new steel into the market, is likewise entitled to praise.

It appears to me that these are the only three inventors who would be affected by the proposition in “Truth’s” letter; for the patents of Messrs. Clay and Harris, for sucking the air through the molten metal, and of Mr. Christopher Binks, for employing cyanogen compounds, are so extremely unlikely to prove practically useful, that to add their names to the list would be simply raising a question likely to cause a dispute between the really interested parties. Assuming, then, that Messrs. Martien, Bessemer, and Musket could be induced to combine, the next question would be to settle the respective claims; which settlement “Truth” proposes should be made by submitting the matter to arbitration. Even were such a course adopted, I think there would be extreme difficulty in ascertaining the date upon which to base the decision.

Considering the obstacles which would be thrown in the way of settlement by arbitration, I have been led to think that it would be far more likely to come to a successful issue if each inventor were to be apportioned a share in the combined business, in consideration of the part he has taken in the discovery of the pneumatic process, and bringing it to perfection. For instance, Messrs. Martien and Bessemer, the one as the first discoverer, and the other as the most energetic operative, might be apportioned one three-eighths share each; and Mr. Musket, as a successful

labourer in the field, the remaining two-eighths share. By this arrangement each would, I think, receive his fair share of remuneration, and all would reap far larger profits than they would be likely to if legal proceedings were commenced with a view to settle the right to priority. This proposition would likewise have this advantage—it would facilitate the bringing of money into the concern, to ensure the several inventions being carried out; whilst, under existing circumstances, and the uncertainty as to the legal rights of the several claimants, capitalists generally are fearful of connecting themselves with either.

Should it be deemed advisable to form a company to work the combined patents, it might be arranged thus:—Supposing that the three patentees agreed that the value of their combined inventions was 80,000*l.*, a limited company might be formed, with a nominal capital of 250,000*l.*, in 25,000 shares, of 10*l.* each, 8000 of such shares being reserved, *free*, for the patentees—3000 each for Messrs. Martien and Bessemer, and 2000 for Mr. Musket—and the remaining 17,000 issued to the public, in order to raise an ample working capital. By this apportionment there could be no objection on the part of the public to subscribe their capital, and the inventors would secure the best possible reward for their ingenuity.

City, Nov. 30.

ONE INTERESTED.

GOLD IN ENGLAND.

SIR.—The recent trial on the auriferous minerals of the Quartz Reduction Company is a step in the right direction. The theory of the existence of non-metallic gold, or oxide of gold, seems now to be an indisputable fact, and gold companies, both British and foreign, may look forward to brighter prospects. There are two points that would seem to suggest themselves on this occasion:—Firstly, that if the gold contained in English ores, which has been proved to exist by numerous assays, is in the non-metallic state, the failure of the different English gold trials, which were conducted on the amalgamation principle, without a previous preparatory process, would be at once accounted for; and, secondly, the partial success which attended a few of the foreign gold companies is only because they obtained that small portion of gold which exists as metal.

Now, it would seem that the success of the late trial depended on the quartz being submitted to a preparatory process, so as to convert the oxide of gold into a metal; but then it must be treated on the old amalgamation plan, and the tailings after all would contain a large portion of gold. This makes the process doubly expensive, and also incurs the use of machinery, which is always liable to get out of order, and is very difficult to convey to the localities where the gold is found. Why, then, not adopt a plan which converts the oxide of gold into a metallic state, and amalgamates it with *lead* in one process, and avoids the use of machinery altogether?

There have been numerous methods tried from time to time to improve upon, and assist in, the reduction of oxides, sulphurates, and other ores of metals, and bring them into a metallic state: but none have succeeded so well in point of cheapness, and been so generally adopted, as smelting or reduction by fire. It is this alone that enables us to compete with other countries in the production of iron, lead, and copper, and all the improvements in reducing these metals have been cheaper and more expeditious methods of smelting. No mechanical mode of reduction has ever been found to compete with the smelting process. If, then, gold miners were to turn their attention to this, instead of amalgamating a few hundred tailings per day, and stopping to repair broken machinery, or clear out the tailings, which soon clog it, they, with a suitable furnace, might operate upon 30 tons per week, and that continuously, without repairing the furnace more than once or twice in six months, and at a cost as under, calculated in the districts where coal exists:

Weekly Cost of Reducing Thirty Tons of Auriferous Mineral.

Two smelters, at 30s.	£3 0 0
Two labourers, at 21s.	2 2 0
Coals, 10 tons, at 4s.	2 0 0
Sundries, fluxes, &c.	6 8 0 = £13 10 0

Or 9s. per ton of ore operated upon: 30 tons quartz, containing 2 ozs. gold, 240*l.*—leaving a large margin for raising and bringing to the coal district.

The cost of erection of such a furnace as this, with the necessary plant, &c., would not exceed 100*l.* These are simple facts, which I leave to commercial men to work out.—Nov. 29.

AN OLD SMELTER.

ON MINING COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS,

AND THE QUALIFICATIONS OF COLLIERY VIEWERS AND MANAGERS.—NO. 1.

SIR.—Much has been said lately in the public press respecting Mining Schools and Colleges; as yet, however, little real progress has been made towards their establishment. We live, however, in an age of progress, and the old habits, customs, and prejudices, so firmly fixed among our mining population, must give way before the steady but slow march of general intelligence.

We have already several Mining Institutes, and it is generally admitted that they are extremely useful in certain respects. At the head of such institutions stands the Northern Institute of Mining Engineers, their meetings being held at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Those institutions have been extremely useful, and will continue to be so—and indeed will, there is little doubt, extend their means of usefulness; but they do not profess to train up young men to be efficient and properly qualified mining engineers or viewers, although they do assist, to a certain extent, to effect that object. They are mainly useful for the purpose of assisting and improving men who are already colliery agents, and affording them opportunities for the interchange of ideas on mining subjects.

So far as we are aware, only one mining school is at present in existence in connection with coal mining. We allude to the Bristol Mining School. All honour to the patrons and founders of this school, which may justly be compared to a pleasant island on the wild and turbulent ocean, or an oasis in the mighty desert of ignorance, confusion, and prejudice,—for the system of colliery management and training of viewers and agents is neither more nor less than this. The results of this system, as is well known, are in many instances disastrous to the health and lives of colliery workmen, and ruinous to colliery proprietors.

The necessity that exists for mining schools appears to be pretty generally acknowledged—that is, for the purpose of educating and training overseers, and other subordinate agents in collieries. But this is very far from being the case with respect to mining colleges. Much jealousy, mistrust, and misapprehension appear to exist respecting them. The object of a mining college, we imagine, ought to be to educate, or, perhaps, to *finish* the education of a young man intended for mining pursuits; and we think, also, that it would be very important for them to give a sort of test of the abilities and acquirements of such persons,—that is, in fact, certificates or diplomas should be given at such colleges. We certainly imagine that a student of mine engineering ought to have before him a salutary fear of being *plucked* if found wanting; this would tend ultimately to benefit the students themselves and the whole mining community.

But we propose, in the first place, to give some account of the system at present pursued,—if system it can be called which will exhibit its many defects; and afterwards we shall attempt to point out a cure for those evils and defects, and if we fail in doing so, perhaps some more able hand may be induced to do it.

We proceed to remark, in the first place, that the first colliery viewer at the commencement of the trade in the mineral coal would be taken from the ranks of the workmen—an intelligent workman was selected, who could read and write. This, however, was not always the case, as instances sometimes occurred when those qualifications were dispensed with. We have a distinct recollection of such a case, which occurred not many years ago. Coal mining, at this time, differed little from quarrying stone, as the depth reached by the shafts was quite trifling; gradually, however, as the trade expanded, and the top seams became exhausted, the depth of the shafts was increased, and the difficulties and dangers attending the working of the mines increased very much. The remuneration for managing these concerns was also gradually augmented, and this held out inducements to men of a higher grade in the social scale to enter into the business. This originated the system of apprenticeships. This may be said to be the process most generally in operation for supplying the coal mines of this country with viewers and managers.

In some cases the sons of viewers, the sons of owners, and the sons of people from the general ranks of the middle classes, are regularly apprenticed to the trade. The number of years they serve in order to learn the business is extremely variable, but generally the length of the term is in an inverse ratio to the amount of premium they are able to pay. Thus the son of an owner, or eminent viewer, will serve one, two, or three years, and the ordinary term for poor apprentices is five years: but in some cases men are set to work without the form of a regular apprenticeship being gone through at all. And many cases occur also where men who have

risen from the ranks, and filled subordinate offices, have got the management of mines, and have succeeded as well in their management as others. But those men are seldom recognised by the regulars; they are generally considered as in some respects black sheep, who have got among the flock by leaping over some hedge.—Nov. 29.

X.

LORDS’ DUES IN THE MOLD LEAD MINING DISTRICT.

SIR.—It is much to be regretted that, owing to the exorbitant dues demanded by the lords of Mold, all the principal mines on their common, in this locality, are at a standstill. Several of those mines are known to contain considerable quantities of lead ore, and only require to be properly drained and opened out to render them not only profitable speculations to those who would embark their money in developing them, but would also be of great benefit to the neighbourhood in giving employment to the mining population, who at present have little or nothing to do, without going to other localities, where mining adventurers are more liberally met by the owners of mineral properties. About 12 months ago a respectable company proposed to open out the Gwernymynyd Mine, providing the lords’ dues were reduced to 1-15*l.*; and although it may be deemed incredible by those who are in the habit of having leases granted to them at 1-20*l.* or 1-25*l.* that any set of men would be found to stand so much against their own interest in refusing these terms, yet notwithstanding it is a notorious fact that this company was refused a lease on such terms. This mine would require a capital of at least 20,000*l.* to open it properly, and the dues on such a mine ought not to exceed 1-20*l.* Two or three other extensive mines might be named similarly situated, but this is sufficient to show the effect of high dues on the prosperity of mining localities; and it is to be hoped that ere long we shall hear of a more liberal policy being adopted towards those who contribute so much towards the well-being of the mining community, and, at the same time, are the means of increasing the incomes of the owners of this mineral property, which without the aid of mining capitalists is of no value to them. The usual dues in this locality are 1-8*l.*, and 1-10*l.* is considered a very low royalty.

W. E.

AUSTRALIA—COPPER MINE v. COPPER MINE.

SIR.—In looking around me for an investment in Australia wherein to venture some money, with a probable hope that it would return me a handsome interest, I referred to your Journal, and there I found ample field. My eye caught a notice by one “Verax,” upon the Bon Accord, Scottish Australian, North Rhine, Dun Mountain, and Great Barrier. I referred back to older dates, and saw these mines called into notice by juxtaposition by a shareholder of the Great Barrier Land, Harbour, and Mining Company. My first thought was on which could I lay down my money; I selected those which had sold ore from the list, whereon to inform myself more particularly of the circumstances of each. My peregrinations for information amongst men who had lived in Australia, whose information led me into the most common calculation on the subject, and I found that one had sold ores in a calcined state at Swansea at 14*l.* produce of copper.

My next selection was the North Rhine Copper Mining Company of South Australia, and I found that the ores sold had produced from 21 to 23 per cent. of copper, and that the ores were of that facile class for smelting, called carbonates. Having heard a great deal about this class of copper ore having been produced at the Burra Burra Mine in South Australia, I took occasion to ask particulars, and found that all the riches of the Burra Burra had been produced from such ore, and that the country, for hundreds of miles north and south of the Burra Burra, was filled with channels of this class of ore, and that it was only necessary to keep a sufficient distance from the Burra Burra Mine basin, which has absorbed all the copper adjacent, to ensure success. The climate of South Australia is known as far superior to that of any other colony, and a more settled population, at the same time well supplied with the requirements of life and mining purposes, with a shipping port sufficiently near to be available at a lower charge of freight. From the numerous traders that arrive at Adelaide, the freight to England is so low, I learn, that ores containing over 17 per cent. copper can be sent to England; whilst from there being a smelting company in the colony of South Australia, the poorer class can be smelted advantageously on the spot. These foregoing remarks are those which led me to decide on purchasing shares in the North Rhine Company. Thinking this may be useful to others, I beg of you to insert them in your wide-spread Journal, as the results of careful enquiry by one who has resided where to place his money for advantageous returns.

A METALLURGIST.

PENGENNA MINE.

SIR.—I perceive Mr. Nicholas Ennor has favoured me with replies to some remarks I made a short time since in your Journal in relation to the merits of his Californian discovery at Pengenna, and which he heralded to your readers as another proof of his gifted wand in selecting mines of worth, but which in this particular I took the liberty of questioning. I am sorry, however, to observe that the good gentleman has come to the rescue of his pet in rather a tempestuous occasion, perhaps, from his fruitless voyage of enquiry to our little town, to learn the whereabouts of my veritable self, and on returning to Pengenna probably found his gossips not looking so healthy as heretofore. I freely forgive friend Nicholas, under such distressing circumstances, his ebullition of temper; the more so knowing that we both are in “the wear and yellow leaf,” a period of life when the buoyancy of youthful good humour frequently gives way to irascibility and lack of discretion. Perchance, too, when he flourished his goose quill—that mighty instrument of little men—he had just awokened from one of those dreamy, blissful siestas which a glass of sparkling Wivelscombe always induces, and in the hallucination of the hour he thought to shoot old Gilbert with a bottle of his Ashburton pop.

Well, then, the first charge I have to answer—for being inimical to the merits of Pengenna—is that he assumes me a shareholder in the Camel State Quarry, which company is said to have sought the grant of the mine in question, but were, I presume, outwitted by Mr. Ennor’s more successful diplomacy; hence, he obtained the laurel, and now, in revenge, they run a tilt at his undertaking. Whether Mr. Ennor was the more successful applicant for working Pengenna I know not, but this I feel assured—the Camel Company will ultimately have no cause to repine in their disappointment, but will discover that their money has been more profitably laid out where it now is, though Mr. Ennor, in the fulness of his ire, disparages the concern, which once on a time seems he lauded. To the tender mercies of the Camel State Quarry shareholders I refer Mr. Ennor, who has pitchforked him on a plumb line that few cold winter winds would desire to mount. I assure Mr. Ennor that, like many a wary old fox-hound, he has run riot in setting me down as a shareholder in the Camel Quarry, for in that or any other of the like nature I have never been interested, so his surmise on that head is a phantom of his own creation. I pledge Mr. Ennor that I have no desire to cast a shade over his *ne plus ultra* wisdom in mining matters, but I must ask him whether he does not think it would be more generous in one so gifted, when slaying a pigmy, that he quoted correctly that which he derives from, for *aguila non caput muscas*. I am also charged with having written that lead should be in proximity to granite. I did not so state, but alluded to minerals in general, and as Pengenna is not in a limestone locality I would as soon have it near granite as where it is situated. In the exuberance of his fancy he spurs his pen in assuming that I know not the components of this said granite. I confess to be no Solomon in geology, and must, therefore, refer the sapient gentleman to Messrs. Felspar, Mica, and Quartz, which could possibly even enlighten him on these long-drawn attractions to mineral. I am also misquoted as having said that “keenly” gossips does not induce the miner to open his purse in search for what may be underneath. What I did say was that not every “keenly” looking gossips always coaxed outlay in research; and so I say still, for I have seen gossips which was apparently worth following—a “clocking” gossips, such a perversion as I might find at Pengenna, which turned out a mare’s nest in its productivity for mineral. In reading the extract of the prospectus issued on the formation of the Pengenna Company, given in Mr. Lacy’s communication, it is apparent that Mr. Ennor grounded his assurance of wealth from the *locus quo* being so near a neighbour to Old Treburt, and the 70,000*l.* dividends he made for his employers in that vaunted mine of fortune. I should like to see more of his prospectus, to learn what other indications guided the polar star of attraction, and what remuneration was required for participation in such a crack of money in prospective.

From past knowledge of Treburt, I can conscientiously

the hands of a Watt such a splendid piece of plate, in testimony of the wondrous man's opinion of his worth and attainments, then I would admit he had right to judge of a superior mind. Could he assure me that, instead of scratching Mother Earth, his mighty acquirements in mining had enabled him to manage and work a Dolcoath, Wheal Abraham, and other satellite mines, then I will admit he is a miner and geologist *par excellence*.
Wadebridge, Nov. 29.

GILBERT FORESTER.

DUCHY OF CORNWALL—DARTMOOR FOREST.

SIR.—We who live within the circle embraced under the title of the eastern part of the Duchy of Cornwall look forward with no small degree of interest to the day when the Prince of Wales will attain his majority. For a period of time, almost amounting to ages, one generation after another has looked to a Prince of Wales to bestir himself, and become thoroughly conversant with his property, showing himself worthy of those possessions which by heirship he inherits, but which, through parsimonious management, and in the absence of cause and effect, have proved rather a curse to some neighbourhoods than what it might be—a blessing and a profit. I refer more particularly to that fine tract of country called Dartmoor, which some 40 years ago it was talked of planting, draining, and cultivating, and one might almost add civilising. This immense tract of country, comprising 200,000 acres, possesses mineral wealth, fertility of soil, salubrity of climate, diversity of scenery, and renown as an ancient forest, exceeding in amount of interest any similar extent of acreage in the United Kingdom. Its mineral wealth alone would make its possessor not only independent of any parliamentary grant, but constitute him the richest prince in the world. If the planting to which I refer had been adopted, there would be at this time thousands of acres of timber ready to be sold for building and mining purposes, amounting in value to millions sterling. The foliage of 40 years' growth would have added a rich mould to the already productive soil of the forest, that would have commanded competition for farms, such as exists in every other part of this beautiful country. The draining of bogs would have destroyed that humidity of atmosphere which makes the climate so uncertain on parts of the Moor, and which Mr. Fowler, or Prince Hall, found a greater curse than all the convicts would have proved if let loose from the prison at Prince's Town.

To secure the advantages of which the forest is capable, it must be intersected with good roads, which should radiate from Prince Town; and if example be required on this head, Nature has beautifully delineated the direction these should take, which can be seen from the several important rivers which have their source on Dartmoor, all radiating from the same fountain head, comprised within a small circle, and flowing down mountain heights in quantities of hundreds of tons every minute, to almost every point of the compass, and which might be made to exert a power in their descent exceeding that of all the steam-engines in Devonshire; and then meandering through the sunny vales and smiling plains for a distance in the aggregate, are they reach the sea, of nearly 300 miles. What could not such a power be made to accomplish? What manure is required beyond that of the rocks crushed to powder, containing, as they do, in most essential proportions, the most useful fertilisers of the soil, including that indispensable, lime, for sustaining the health of animals, as well as the production of grain? What amount of manual labour would not such magnificent streams save, if well applied? and what will not a lofty-minded prince lose, in self-gratification, and popularity amongst the most devoted of his subjects, if he neglect to avail himself of some one or other of the many great advantages of his domain, Dartmoor? Good and numerous roads must be made; and if any one would require the length, number, and direction of these, I would point to the rivers to direct him—the Teign, Tavy, Taw, Plym, Okement, Erme, Dart, and Avon. Let those who feel interested in the development of the forest traverse the course of these rivers to their source, and they will be abundantly satisfied of the equalities of the moor for all the purposes intimated. They will, in addition, whatever be their taste, be highly gratified. If botanical, they will find almost every description of fern, moss, and numerous plants and shrubs of interest. Floriculturists will see much to admire in the variety of flowers which adorn the banks of the rivers and hedges. The lovers of scenery will be gratified with every variety, from the mountain height to the quiet glen of the humble cottage.

If a disciple of Isaac Walton, he may revel in the enchanting recreation of trout fishing, falling into an occasional bewilderment of excitement at having hooked a salmon of gigantic proportions. The geologist will find ample food for contemplation, and may find time and opportunity to correct many an error which has crept into some of the most recent publications upon this valuable science; whilst the mineralogist will be forcibly impressed with the great resources of mineral wealth embosomed in these hills, from which the rivers in their descent have washed from their outcrop rich specimens, in great variety, of tin, copper, and lead. There are those, however, who may suppose the face of the forest too uninviting to expect compensation for any outlay, but those whose pursuits have familiarised them with the precious diamond in its rough state will not despair of putting a polish upon Dartmoor. Indeed, already its productions occupy some of the most enviable positions in our great metropolis, and we who live within sight of those hills will heartily lift up our voices in favor of the first Prince of Wales who shall make an effort to carry out some important improvement upon these long-neglected, but by no means least important, part of his possessions; and the finest and most indestructible piece of granite that is found upon the forest shall form a monument to his everlasting honour, and be placed upon the highest tor on the moor, with an inscription that shall be handed down to posterity in a manner calculated to excite the emulation of every succeeding prince born to the highest distinction of this great nation: while in a ripe old age he will have the satisfaction of seeing he has made glad the hearts of thousands, and enriched the inheritance of every succeeding prince who is born Duke of Cornwall.—Prince's Town, Nov. 29.

A. GARDINER.

RIGHT OF SHAREHOLDERS TO INSPECT MINUTES, &c.

SIR.—The recent judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench, in the cause of Richardson v. the Marquita Company, being a matter of some public importance, since it affects the shareholders of all joint-stock companies, I transmit for publication in your Journal (having obtained the necessary permission) a copy of the judgment delivered on Nov. 25, the Court having taken time to consider the case.

It is, I think, abundantly evident from certain parts of this judgment, that had I set forth in my affidavit the special purpose for which I required an inspection of the minute-book in question the rule would have been made absolute, had the Court considered that special purpose a sufficient one, so that there are good grounds for an *amended affidavit*. The minute-book recording the resolutions of the board of directors is not the only minute-book which the directors of a company registered under the 19 and 20 Vict., cap. 47, are expected to keep, as a reference to the 61st regulation in Table B will show. In conclusion, I would state one fact, that my counsel were taken by surprise by an affidavit sworn to by Mr. Maples, the solicitor of the company, as its existence was unknown to us until produced in Court. That affidavit is one of the affidavits referred to in the judgment; and from what was said by the opposing counsel, I gathered that it was to this effect:—That when he (the solicitor) prepared the Deed of Settlement he had an interview with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies on the subject of extending to the minute-book of the directors the right of inspection given by the 75th clause, and that it was excluded as dangerous to the prosperity of the company. It is rather difficult, under these circumstances, to account for the following marginal note to the 5th clause of the Deed of Settlement having been left to entrap the shareholders:—[*Inspection of Minutes of Directors, and of General Meeting.*]

If the solicitor's attention was thus specially directed to the terms of the said clause, no one of mere oversight in leaving the marginal note pure and simple can be admitted in excuse. I feel sure that, under the circumstances, you will give insertion to these very brief explanations.

CHRISTOPHER RICHARDSON.

MARQUITA AND NEW GRANADA MINING COMPANY *ex parte* RICHARDSON.

Lord CAMPBELL delivered judgment of the Court:—“We are of opinion that this rule for a mandamus ought to be discharged. The question is, whether Mr. Richardson, as a shareholder in the company, is entitled any day on requiring it, at the office of the company, to an inspection of the book containing the minutes of the proceedings of the directors? He is clearly entitled to, and he has been offered, such inspection of the book containing the minutes of the proceedings of the company—i.e., of the meetings of the shareholders,—and to this we think his right is restricted.

Sec. 32 of 7 and 8 Vict., cap. 110, makes the books both of the proceedings of the shareholders and of the directors, when properly authenticated, admissible evidence. But Sec. 33, as to the inspection of books by the shareholders, only enacts:—That the books of the company wherein the proceedings of the company are recorded shall at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of any shareholder of the company, subject, nevertheless, to the provisions of the Deed of Settlement, or of any bye-law.”

By the proceedings of the company in this section we understand the *proceedings of any meeting of the shareholders*, and not the proceedings of the directors. Both in common parlance, and in the Acts of Parliament on this subject, the proceedings at meetings of the shareholders are considered as the proceedings of the company, and they are put in opposition to the proceedings of the directors, the select body to whom the general management of the business of the company is entrusted. It is highly proper that an inspection of the books containing the proceedings of the directors should be obtained on special occasions, and for special purposes; but the business of such companies could hardly be conducted if any one, by buying a share, might entitle himself at all times to gain a knowledge of every commercial transaction in which the directors engage the moment that an entry is made of it in their books; and we cannot find that any such right of inspection is given. Sec. 98 of 7 Vict., cap. 16, most certainly requires that entries shall be made of all the proceedings of the directors, and of all proceedings of the company, but is silent as to inspection.

This company, in compliance with 7 and 8 Vict., cap. 110, sec. 33, has, by the Deed of Settlement, made provision for inspection of the books of the company. Art. 75 is in these words:—“That the books wherein the proceedings of the company are recorded shall be kept at the principal offices of the company, and shall be open to the inspection of the shareholders every day of the year, at any time between the hours of eleven in the forenoon and three in the afternoon, except Sundays and holidays.” But the right of inspection is confined to the books containing the proceedings of the company; and we learn from the affidavits that a proposal to extend this general right of inspection to the books containing the proceedings of the directors was regarded as dangerous to the property of the company.

We entirely concur in the observations of Mr. Richardson's counsel on the importance of narrowly watching the proceedings of the directors of joint-stock companies, and of affording the means of detecting any misconduct of which they may be guilty; but the proposed daily and hourly inspection and publication of all their proceedings would be tantamount to admitting the presence of strangers at all their meetings, and would probably be found very prejudicial to the shareholders. At any rate, Mr. Richardson has been unable to point out any right or obligation on which the mandamus can rest, and his rule must be discharged.”—Rule discharged.

CAMEL QUARRY.

SIR.—Mr. Ennor's remarks in your Journal of Nov. 6, respecting the Camel Quarries, have much annoyed some persons connected with their management, and especially one of the shareholders, who replied to his letter on the following week. But let the “shareholder” feel as indignant as ever he may, the fact nevertheless remains, and he knows, as well as Mr. Ennor and many others, “that they have lessened many a purse,” and made “many of the worthy people of Wadebridge” and elsewhere, “wince for their temerity in meddling with them;” and let us hope that whatever the present appearance of the workings may be, their purse may not be further lessened before they will have the pleasure of receiving a dividend on the capital already embarked in the undertaking. Of this I am quite sure, that if the secretary can give the shareholders something more tangible than an elaborate report they will be most glad to receive it.

A “shareholder” is about right when he states, “we are raising slabs at the Camel Quarry, of a size and quality not to be obtained at any other in England;” but it is also an unpleasant fact that the soft and porous qualities of the slate are such that, I presume, no

adventurer in slate quarries would desire to have such a production; and I know of only one quarry, which is a very small one, about 30 miles inland, that is producing slate anything like it, and that is used principally in the manufacture of chimney-pieces. The slate is not to be compared, either for quality or durability, to what is commonly called the Cornish or Delabole slate.

Mr. Ennor is doubtless correct when he states, “that the Camel Quarry has been worked to profit by a previous adventurer.” At that time the demand for the slate required the number of hands employed, which was as it should be if it is to be remunerative, and the production was sold for common uses in the immediate neighbourhood; the carriage from the Delabole Slate Quarries, for thick common slabs, being as much, if not more, than the first cost, one, two, or three men were employed just to meet the demand required it. The present enterprising proprietors erected a steam-engine and other machinery, have raised stone that will not command a sale at a remunerative price, and hence it has, as many said it would, turned out an unfortunate speculation.

Nov. 30.

T. A. Y.

CAMEL QUARRY.

SIR.—I see these gentlemen have cooled down a little; and I would not worry them further, had they not attempted to show I had stated a falsehood respecting the tram-wheels. I only ask them to refer to a shareholder, Mr. Oatey, a business man and an engineer, of their town, who they well know accompanied me to the quarry. As regards my saying they should have good rock at 40 feet deep, I have only to remark that the quarry was about 60 feet deep when I reported on it, and they and the owner informed me that the quarry had paid well even to that depth; in that case they ought to have made the next 40 ft. pay better. They now state they have had to sink the quarry 200 feet to get into good stone*, which is rather odd to find the first 60 feet paid well, and on the next 140 feet they lost more money than I can count, and they now say they are into good stone again. Quarry, will they ever make it pay? Their neighbouring quarry holders, they know, let off flaming reports, and when I made a few remarks on it they attacked me right and left. I ask them if every word I then stated has not come true, and the concern wound up as a dead loss? I hope this will not be the case with the Camel Quarry; but I must tell them they have lavished away a good round sum to work a fourth-class quarry. I hope now they have good stone they will be well repaid, and refund the holders a portion of their outlay.

Wells, Dec. 1.

NORTH ROBERT—MR. ENNOR.

SIR.—Those who are aware of the nature of the representations which Mr. Ennor is accustomed to make, will not be surprised at his letter in last week's Journal, in which, in his usual style, he refers to this mine.

I have been a member of the committee of management of North Wheal Robert since the formation of the present company, and I can bear testimony to the thoroughly disinterested and straightforward manner in which the affairs have all along been conducted. The committee have always been most anxious to see the mine worked in a legitimate and spirited way, and no feeling of delicacy with regard to individuals has ever prevented them from recommending to the shareholders such changes in the local management as on several occasions they considered that the general interests required. The committee, in conjunction with their secretary, have acted a most independent part, and will continue to do so for the benefit of the company, regardless of the insinuations of such men as Mr. Ennor.

Mr. Ennor observes, that a paying shareholder employed Capt. Charles Thomas to inspect the mine at the end of June last, when his report was unfavourable, and “would not go down with the leaders of the rank,” so that owing to the late improvements in the mine, “it was arranged to call in Capt. Thomas again, to get up a favourable report.” His remarks are the very reverse of the truth, and he knows it, and brings out a fact which gives credit to the gentleman concerned. The report by Captain Charles Thomas, in June last, was obtained by Mr. Murchison for his “Quarterly Review,” in which it was at once and unreservedly published, showing the object of that gentleman to give faithful information, and not to be influenced by any consideration as to its being unfavourable, and about a mine with which he was connected. Improvements having since been reported, the committee selected Capt. Thomas to inspect again—knowing his high character, and his extreme caution, as well as great practical experience—to see whether he would confirm, or otherwise, these favourable reports. I think, Sir, it will be admitted by all disinterested persons that the course pursued by the committee was prudent and judicious.

Mr. Ennor complains that he was not allowed to inspect the mine, when he went there lately for that purpose, the reason being that he had not an order signed by the secretary. This regulation is necessary to prevent the agent being imposed on by persons who are not shareholders. Every shareholder gets an order as a matter of course, and no mine is more open to every one concerned. The principal *bond fide* proprietors decidedly object to having a list of shareholders kept on the mine, which is also continually changing. The agent did quite right in refusing to allow Mr. Ennor to inspect without the requisite order, for he cannot know from any one else; and there is no reason whatever why he should be treated differently from others. If any shareholder chooses to employ Mr. Ennor to inspect the mine, he can of course do so, and the same facilities will be afforded as in all other cases.—Dec. 2.

A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL—NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.

SIR.—In your last Journal Mr. Ennor makes reference to my reports of East Russell and North Robert Mines, which requires but a short notice; indeed, but to prevent the mining public being misled by his misrepresentations, I should have treated the matter with contempt. He particularly calls attention to that part of the East Russell report which reads thus:—“In the 66 fm. level a still great improvement took place, and for upwards of 40 fms. the lode yielded on an average 2½ tons of good quality ore per fm.; but most of the ground in the back of this level has been worked away, what remains being set at from 11s, to 13s, 4d. in 17.” Now, I ask Mr. Ennor what right he has to infer from this statement that the whole of the ground between the 66 and the level above was of equal value, and that if correct must have yielded 1100 tons of good ore? Does it follow that because the 66 fm. level was worth 2½ tons of ore per fm. for 40 fms. in length, therefore the lode must continue of equal value for the whole of this length up to the 55 fm. level? The reference is simply to the value of the lode in the 66 fm. level, and an intimation that most of the ore ground in the back was being worked away, they must not expect much more copper from that quarter. But mark the absurd reasoning in his attempt to show up the incorrectness of this statement: “Now, this being 11 fms. of backs, and (say) 40 fms. in length, should have yielded 1100 tons of good ore.”

Wonderful logic! I am only surprised he did not at least double the quantity of ore, by estimating the value of the lode at this rate as high as the 45 fm. level. But, Sir, to be serious, I cannot help strongly suspecting the sincerity of Mr. Ennor's motive in penning his remarks; for nowhere have I fixed any value on either of the upper levels, nor have I any reason to suppose there was a continuous ore lode for any great length at a time of value. Mr. Ennor knows as well as I do that a rich lode may be driven through in a level which may not continue rich 6 ft. above the back.

An attempt is also made to persuade the public that there is some great variation in the purpose of the reports of Capt. Thomas and myself, both as regards this mine and North Robert. Now, the impression of some who have read them is that no such variation exists, but that two men, never having exchanged words on the subject, could scarcely agree better, except as regards the value of the 88 end of East Russell. The lode at this point is of such a character that its real value cannot easily be determined without an assay. I will not stop to comment on the insinuations thrown out in other parts of his letter, but in bringing these remarks to a close I am reminded that one good intention deserves another; and for Mr. Ennor's disinterested guardianship of the public interest, I would remind him of a principle of moral philosophy—that moral evil is evil-giving; and if he persists in his morbid tendency of fault-finding and fault-creating, he may become so far debased as even to present a false order for inspection to gain clandestine introduction to a mine, to feed and gratify that taste. Mr. Ennor may not be ignorant of the fact that such a thing has before now occurred, and surely he cannot be surprised if shareholders, at a general meeting assembled, take steps to prevent their property being unfairly depreciated through the misrepresentation of unprincipled men, by requiring that all orders for inspection be signed by the secretary, as a guarantee to the party requiring the inspection is a shareholder.

W. H. REYNOLDS.

WHEAL GUSKUS.

SIR.—Observing in your Journal of last week, and being informed also from another source, that Mr. Jeffree (the secretary) stated, to the very small number of shareholders present at the meeting on Nov. 17, that I had advised the convening thereof, I shall be glad if you will allow me, through the medium of the *Mining Journal*, to inform the shareholders generally that I neither advised the meeting nor the call of 25s. per share, and that I knew nothing whatever of the meeting having been called until I heard of it accidentally, just previous to its being held.

I wish also to add, that so far from being informed of it by him, I believe, for a private object, he studiously concealed the notice of the meeting from me. He probably thought the solicitor of the company could not recommend a call of 25s. per share on 5000 shares (6250L.), to satisfy liabilities over assets amounting only to 1040L. 6s. 1d.: surplus, 5202L. 13s. 1d. That call, in my judgment, has been made not so much for the purpose of discharging the merchants' accounts, as for satisfying out of it, when collected, an alleged claim of the secretary's, the greater part of which I believe has been disallowed by the Registrar of the Stannary Court.

I beg also to state that I happen to represent the largest creditors of the company, and that they disapprove of the course Mr. Jeffree has taken, and are of opinion that a call made under such circumstances cannot be legally enforced. Through me, they desire to express a hope that any shareholder is particularly anxious to respond to the 25s. call (about the legality of which so many doubts are entertained), they will do so through the safe medium of the Registrar of the Stannary Court, whose official position and high character are a guarantee to the *bona fide* creditors that the funds coming into his hands will be faithfully applied towards the liquidation of those debts which have been admitted to in that Court.

Let the shareholders in the meantime understand that if the call is paid to Mr. Jeffree, and he should apply it first in satisfaction of his own alleged claim, the shareholders will not be absolved from their liability to the merchants who may remain unpaid.

The call of 25s. per share was made, I understand, by parties representing only a trifling minority of the 5000 shares into which the company is divided; and it is a remarkable circumstance, and worthy the consideration of all parties interested, that the special meeting convened for the making of that call was not advertised (as is usual) in your Journal.—27, Bucklersbury, Dec. 1.

WHEAL GUSKUS.

SIR.—A shareholder, who by his postscript informs me his name, states that I did not give a fair and unbiased report of this meeting. The facts are simply these—I attended the meeting on your behalf. The accounts were laid on the table. Shortly afterwards Mr. James Lane entered the room, and, after some desultory conversation, protested against the legality of the meeting, on the ground that it was under a decree of the Stannary Court, and, there being no mine, no one was empowered to make a call. Mr. Jeffree (the secretary) stated that he called the meeting under legal advice. The answer returned was that he was at Judge's Chambers. Mr. Lane then handed in his protest, and withdrew, stating he was not competent to vote. It was stated he had not paid his calls. Had the solicitor (Mr. Berry) been there I should have considered it my duty to have given his opinion in full. I may be in error, but neither Mr. Lane nor Mr. Jeffree being professional men, nor any legal gentleman being present, in my opinion I did not think the law, as expounded by either of the contending parties, to be of sufficient weight or importance to be taken notice of. The resolutions passed after Mr. Lane left the room are faithfully reported. The meeting received all the importance it deserved, and if illegal its publicity would enable the shareholders to take steps in order to annul what had taken place. I have yet to learn whether it is the duty of a reporter to ascertain if a meeting duly convened is illegal or not. Is he to enquire who has paid his

calls, or who is legally qualified to vote? And, at the same time, should he not use his discretion as to reporting what is of no interest to the public, but merely to those who speak? If such condensation be not allowed, a paper double the size of the *Journal* will not be able to record all that is uttered of no value.—Nov. 30. YOUR REPORTER.

EAST FOWEY MINE.

SIR.—This is a piece of mineral ground situated in one of the most productive copper and tin districts in the county; it is bounded on the west by the celebrated Fowey Consols. Many of the lodes profitably wrought in the Fowey Consols are known to traverse the East Fowey Mine. The sett is very extensive—I should think from a glance that it must extend over nearly one square mile, and the declivity of the hills is in the right position for large deposits of copper or tin for this district, being inclining to the south-east and south-west, the granite range is within a quarter of a mile of the northern boundary of the sett, and in places within a less distance. From information furnished by Capt. Symons, the Duchy agent, I was induced to go over the ground, and the first object that struck my attention was the character of the kilns deposited in a large heap near the engine-house, which is precisely the same as that in the Fowey Consols Mine; we say that the stratum is very good. In the count-house I beheld some very fine gossan, in which I detected silver, a little black oxide of copper, &c. This was informed was taken from two caunter lodes. Thence I was conducted to nearly the west end of the sett, where some shooting was going on, and in one of the pits I saw a back of a very large and promising lode; a little to the east this lode is again intersected in shooting, and laid open; here it has just the same appearance, and is I think a little larger; the character of the lode appears to be quite metalliferous. I then had to go to the western boundary of the sett, where I found a small shaft had been put down 3 fms. by the side of a very large lode, 7 feet wide; the sinking was done by a former party, but the lode was not cross-cut until very recently by the present holders; the component parts of this lode are ferruginous gossan, quartz, hard and soft, some peach and prian, with small quantities of yellow and grey copper ore and silver. Altogether it is as fine a lode as I ever heard so near the surface. The Fowey Consols party are driving an adit level into the hill westward on the same lode, where it is found to be from 3 to 4 ft. wide, with a very promising appearance, and they are daily expecting to meet with a good course of copper. It must be observed that between the mouth of the Fowey Consols adit and the shaft sunk on the East Fowey Mine a large cross-course traverses both sets. From this place my attention was directed to the south part of the sett, to look

upwards of 1000£. for the two months." The following report on Providence Mines, from Capts. Anthony, Hollow, Jun., and Rogers (Nov. 24), will give capitalists an idea of its richness:—At Higgs's shaft the stopes in bottom of the 85 east are 6 ft. wide, and worth 20£. per fin.; the stopes in bottom of the 75 east are 3 ft. wide, worth 20£. per fin.; the stopes in back of the 75 east are 4 ft. wide, worth 80£. per fin.; the cross-cut in the 75 east is 3 ft. wide, worth 15£. per fin.; the stopes in bottom of the 65 east are 4 ft. wide, worth 20£. per fin. Dunstan's shaft is sinking below the 45; lode about 2 ft. wide, worth 6£. per fin. The lode in the 35 east is 15 in. wide, worth 12£. per fin. Their prospects at this point they consider good, as it is the furthest end east, and it is got into a channel of good tin ground. The lode in the 24 east is 2 feet wide, worth 6£. per fin. In addition to the foregoing they have ends and cross-cuts driving on discovery, and several pitches working at a good profit. Under date Dec. 1, the following information has been received:—Provident is improved in the 65, east, of Higgs's shaft, and 20 fms. east of the first and large south carbons; it is now worth 100£. per fathom, and looks as if it is the opening of a new carbon (deposit). Dec. 3, six P.M.:—Telegrams from East Rosewarne state the mine is cut rich for silver. It will be remembered that a few months since I drew special and particular attention to Wheal Charlotte.

From Mr. RICHARD TREDINICK.—The mining share market is evidently improving, the tone is better, operations are advancing, both in character and importance, the conduct of dealers is both liberal and prompt in settlement, old mines look well, and several most valuable ones are being developed; hence, profits result to shareholders as well as brokers, whilst a feeling of satisfaction and confidence prevails throughout the whole market. It is an universal axiom that to buy and sell, or to produce and consume, are not only easy to accomplish, but have become necessary commerce and operations with all; hence, they should at all times be within the compass and range of ordinary minds and individuals; but unhappily, owing to the combinations and speculations associated with every description of property, what ought to be usually is not; that which in itself is simple is mostly complicated, and not unfrequently that which is white appears black, thus every affair of ordinary business becomes involved in some degree of obscurity and doubt, the mystification arising chiefly from the conduct and varied interests of a host of specious and unproductive parasites, who desire to enrich themselves without either labour or expenditure, and whose actions and conduct are anti-creative or profitless, excepting as they extract from the substance and produce of others. They contribute nothing in themselves either of labour or wealth, whilst costs of sustenance and expenses of trading necessarily absorb a portion of the legitimate gains of those whose industry and capital are fairly and honourably applied to the support and extension of the enterprise, trade, and commerce of the country. Again, these gentlemen who contribute so little to, and exact so much from, the general wealth denominated and known as speculators or jobbers in stocks and shares, and, from force of circumstances, many of this class exercise considerable influence over the public in their dealings; inasmuch as their usual rendezvous is at Hercules-court or the Jamaica Coffee House; and, unhappily for the advancement of our mining interests, these gentlemen are in the habit of advocating whatever the public desire to buy, in, or other words, any scheme or undertaking so long as the share is marketable, without respect or reference to promise or merit. In fact, the fascination of gambling in shares totally obscures intrinsic value, and usurps precedence over prospective advantages in immediate gains to those who are lucky enough to retreat in time, in possess early intelligence of discoveries, as to purchase shares are the facts, be generally known; hence, many a good undertaking, apparently neglected, and seldom dealt in, whilst numerous stocks, loudly advocated, to all appearances as far as the public can guess or comprehend, stand in reality as the acknowledged good ones; or otherwise, the selected price of the mining industry of the country. Not so, however, are they in reality, for it is well known by those intimately and practically associated with mining pursuits that the contrary is usually the case, and we have only to refer back to the prices at which the favourites of jobbers and speculators of the London share market commanded at various periods during the current and past years to become satisfied that the great prices which have so frequently, in copper and tin mining in Cornwall and Devon, excited the wary and cautious miners are of a totally different and distinct class of undertakings from those that are hourly and daily advocated for market operations alone, and which are solely calculated to enrich the few from premiums on purchases and sales of ore to the loss and misfortune of the uninformed, who unhappily become fascinated with such ephemeral concoctions. It is not, however, our province to refer so much to the past as to point out a road of safety for the future; hence we would encourage caution in making a judicious selection rather than deter investment through withdrawing the veil entirely which hitherto has enveloped valueless and unprofitable adventures. With the above introduction to our selection, we venture to introduce to our readers for the purposes of probable investment the subjoined companies:—Devon Great Consols, South Cadson, Bassett, South Frances, Levant, Par Consols, West Bassett, West Section, Carn Brea, Dolcoath, Margaret, Providence, St. Ives Consols, Trelewain, Mary and Phoenix, Tincroft, Minera, Great South Tolgus, South Tolgus. The subjoined are undertakings presented wider range for speculation—that is, greater hazard with greater chances of success, still free from much risk at present prices; in fact, it is from such that large profits accrue without corresponding risks of failure:—East Bassett, Old Tolgus United, East Tolgus, Penpenn Consols, Condurrow, West Sharp Tor, South Carn Brea, North Frances, Baller and Bassett United, South Buller and West Pensthorpe, North Rosekar, North Down, St. Day United, Charlotte, Tolvadden, Bosore, Carnewas, South Condurrow, Tolcarne, Greenvale, Wheal Union, Bryntail, and East Providence.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

WHEAL MARY.—The reason of this mine not giving any dividends for the last half-year is, that the profits have been spent in putting up a new steam-whim and other machinery, &c., in the eastern part of the mine. The sett is very large, and recently extended on the course of the lodes east, in which direction the tin dips. This mine has always been considered more like a "rat property" than any other mine in the West; and shares very much desired, but never to be obtained (as it has been almost a private company) until the last week or so, when a large share, the holding of one gentleman, changed hands, which may have the effect of, perhaps, a small part being introduced into the market. The rich lode from "Kitty" comes into this sett, and is being worked jointly between both mines (Kitty and Mary), from the Kitty side. It is calculated that this will give each mine a profit of 300£. per quarter; so that this sum is to be added to the "Mary" previous profits. The balance now in hand is about 1000£., and a dividend of 10£. per 1000£. (1000£. share) will be paid for the quarter ending Dec. 31, in the present year. The sett has Wheals Kitty and Margaret on the south side, and Wheal Reeth on the north.

ASHBURTON UNITED.—The greatest possible exertion seems to be used to open out these extensive and valuable old mines, and it is pleasing to see that so far it is attended with success. By the latest accounts the forking appears to be going on very satisfactorily. The circumstance of each level as soon as unwatered being immediately taken possession of by tributaries speaks volumes for what may be expected when the mine shall be fully drained. The prospects above adit are reported to be of the most chequered character, and a great improvement is stated to have taken place in the eastern adit level, where the lode is producing some splendid work for tin. This looks well for the East Ashburton United, which is immediately adjoining.

WEST ASHBURTON UNITED.—A company under this title has been formed for working a sett immediately adjoining the Ashburton United Mines on the east. The sett, which is extensive, is crossed by the lodes which have been proved to be valuable in the United Mines, almost close to the boundary, and as one of them will be met with in continuing an adit level (which was driven a great distance by a former company, about 80 years ago) about 12 fms., there is scarcely a doubt but that the East Ashburton will soon stand equally conspicuous as its rich neighbour among the mines of this promising district.

CARADON CONSOLS.—A few weeks since I informed you that they had abandoned the western part of this sett, and commenced operations on the West Cadson main lode, within about 60 fms. of their boundary. They have sunk their engine-shaft about 15 fms., and have cut most excellent gossan, spotted with copper ore, an almost certain indication in this locality of approaching a productive lode for copper.

CARDIGAN CONSOLS (Esgairhir and Esgairfraith).—The 20 west, under adit, is valued by the report this week at 1/2 ton per fathom, and is just under one of the large bunches of ore found above. It is one of the most important points in the mines.

WEST DOLCOATH.—When I saw this mine about two years ago the engine-shaft was clear of rubbish, and firmly case and timbered to the adit level. When I called there again, about a month ago, to see how things were going on, I was surprised to find the shaft full to the surface. I found, upon inquiry, that the occupier of the land (Mr. Rosewarne) had directed a man to fill the shaft, and for so doing gave him all the timber. It will cost about 100£. to repair the damage. Ought not the farmer to pay it?

DEVON AND COURTEENAY.—Great results are daily expected in this valuable sett, and watched with interest. Some days since another lode was cut in the 100. They have now driven through the lode about 4 fms., and no south wall; it carries copper and tin of splendid quality. More will be known the early part of next week.

BRYNTAIL continues to improve. The rise in the back of the 12 is 2 ft. wide, per fathom. 16 tons of ore have been raised from this place during the last month, of an estimated value of 210£. The working cost of the mine being about 100£. per month.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—I observed a letter from "A Shareholder from the Commencement" in the *Mining Journal* of last week, recommending the driving of a cross-cut north and south from the main lode, with a view of cutting the lodes above the 50, there being a greater probability of meeting ore in a parallel lode and similar strata than at the deeper. I find that they were extending a cross-cut north in the 40, and during the week have intersected a branch of a very promising character, interspersed with copper. A few days probably will develop something of importance in that direction.

AT DEVON AND COURTEENAY, they have met with a new lode in driving the cross-cut south at the 100 fm. level; it is 4 ft. wide, and producing good saving work, which is a valuable addition to this mine, and no doubt will take that position in the Tavistock district which the shareholders are justly entitled to for their spirited perseverance and outlay.

BASSET CONSOLS.—This young mine is opening out well. They have made another sale of copper ore from the deep adit level; in addition to this, they will shortly sell a parcel of silver-lead ore from the cross-course, which will leave a good profit on the two months' working. No doubt if this mine had been in the hands of some parties the shares would be at a considerable premium.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—A telegram has been received from Capt. Delbridge, to the effect that a good discovery, very rich in quality, has been made in the 22 fathoms level. The discovery has been confirmed by Capt. H. P. Paul. A box of the silver has been received at the London offices, 27, Austinfiels, and may be inspected by those interested. An assay has been made by Mowers, Mitchell and Rickard, which has produced 1555 ounces of fine silver per ton of 20 cwt.

PENMBROKE AND EAST CRINNIE MINES.—Since the meeting, on Nov. 10, the boring at the Pembrokeshire Mine has so far succeeded that they have progressed some 13 fms.; but, we regret to learn, without any favourable result. Under these circumstances, at the meeting on Wednesday, unless some favourable indications take place in the meantime, the committee will submit a resolution for the final closing of all operations upon the Pembrokeshire portion of the united sett. Shareholders should attend this meeting, that the propriety of so important a decision should be duly considered.

WHEAL MARY ANN (Lanlivery).—Operations have been commenced at this mine by a spirited proprietor; its situation is to the east of the well-known and long-productive Fowey Consols Mines, and embraces the same lodes. An adit level has been driven on a splendid looking lode, about 4 ft. wide, producing grey and yellow ores of good quality, assays of which have been made by Mr. M. W. Bawden, of Liskeard, varying in produce from 18% to 26% per cent. for copper. The sett is extensive, and has a never-failing stream of water for all purposes running through the centre of the mine. A water-wheel will be erected forthwith, to give this most promising concern a spirited development under the management of Capt. Seymour, of Lostwithiel, whose experience as a miner is too well known to need comment.

CARVATH UNITED.—There is an improvement in the 40 west, where there is a lode worth 1000 lbs. of tin per 300 sacks. The 50 west is also improved. The mines are looking better generally.

NEW TRELEIGH.—The improvement which I suggested to you a short time since as likely to come off in this mine is, I think, now more than likely to be developed, especially at the 60, which is now approaching a junction with another lode or branch, where I have no doubt a great deposit of copper ore will be met with, as the lode is at present worth 3 tons of ore per fin. The lode in the bottom is good, and should the 60 make rich, the whole of the ground between the 40 and 60 may be considered equally so, as it is entirely new ground. There is something important to come off here shortly, you may depend upon it.

HOLMBUSH continues to improve, particularly in the eastern part of the sett. The 160 fm. level, east of the diagonal shaft, is in a good course of ore, worth about 20£. to 25£. per fathom.

EAST RUSSELL.—The lode in the 88, and in the rise in back, will be taken down about Wednesday next; should the lode turn out good, which from practical vision there is little doubt, shares will advance to a great price; they are at present very firm and scarce, on anticipation of the coming event.

CAMBORNE VEAN AND WHEAL FRANCIS.—Mr. W. Vawdrey has addressed a long letter to the adventurers, which he thus concludes:—"I beg emphatically to declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the adventurers in Camborne Veal, neither collectively nor individually, have ever been defrauded by purser, clerk, or agents, out of a fraction of money; and if any irregularities exist in the books, no pecuniary advantage or disadvantage has accrued therefrom. In taking leave of Camborne Veal I feel no ordinary regret, after my long connection therewith, but I cannot do so without expressing my best wishes for the future welfare of the concern, and recording my opinion that, if properly and energetically worked, with an ample capital, it will at some future day be only second to Dolcoath in durability and value."

CRELAKE.—The 15 end west has greatly improved, having now got into a good course of copper ore.

NEW CROW HILL.—The blonde now on the mine is dressing, and will shortly be ready for the market, and it is expected that this promising little property, which has made itself so profitable to previous companies by its returns of rich silver-lead ore, will ere long be in a remunerative state to the present proprietors.

GREAT HEWAS UNITED MINES.—The tin ore sold last week realised 1255£. 8s. 8d.—Costs, 1069£. 11s. 9d.: returns over costs, 165£. 11s. 11d. The mines are looking much better, and it is thought, from the state of the mines and the prospects of the tin market, that good profits will be made in future.

WEST CRINNIE AND REGENT UNITED.—The mines are drained and cleared to the 80, which is now being driven east, to reach the run of ore ground in that direction. The 60 and 70 are being driven west on promising ore lodes, with every indication of improvement. A cross-cut is fast approaching Bell's lode in the 70, where great things are expected, as it has not been seen below the 40, where it was productive. The ores sampled will weigh off 130 tons.

OLD TOLGUS UNITED.—The 32 end west, on the south lode, and the stoping behind the end, will each average 4 tons of ore per fin. The 42 cross-cut and the sinking of the shaft are progressing favourably.

SOUTH LADY BERTHA.—From private information received from this mine, there is every reason to calculate on its becoming equally productive as its neighbour Lady Bertha. There is a most promising lode in the winze below the adit, but the value cannot be ascertained until the lode is taken down. There is very little doubt of the old LITTLE DUKE preserving the character formerly given the mine, of its becoming more fertile and productive under the more appropriate name of SOUTH LADY BERTHA.

GERNICK.—The lode in the 36 has much improved during the past week; it is now 3½ ft. wide, producing some rich yellow ore. It is expected that the lode will be productive when the kilns are reached, as is the case at the adjoining mines (Trevole), which are now so productive.

LADY BERTHA.—A most important discovery has been made in driving the cross-cut from the engine-shaft in the 41 fm. level (bottom of mine), where the lode is turning out from 4 to 5 tons of rich yellow copper ore per fin., and no north wall yet.

Streams of water are gushing from the end, which shows there is even a more valuable lode ahead. Immense rocks of ore are being drawn to surface, weighing upwards of 1 cwt. each. Carter's winze is worth 50£. per fin.; the stop in the back of the 39 west, 60.; the 39 end west, 20£.; the 29 end east, 12£.; the pitch in the 39 east, 16£. per fin. The next sampling of copper ore to the end of December, it is anticipated, will be about 750£. to 900£., and a profit on the two months' working of 250£. to 300£. Shareholders, for their own satisfaction, have the mine inspected before parting with their shares, and not be guided by market operations, and parties connected therewith.

KELLY BRAY MINE continues to improve. The 45 east is worth from 25£. to 30£. per fin., all in virgin ground. The stopes in the 35 are each worth 14£. per fin. Several valuable discoveries are daily expected both in the eastern and western mines.

FOREIGN MINES.

MARIQUITA MINING COMPANY.—SANTA ANA for Sept.: Cost, \$14,860; returns, \$24,676.—MARMATO for Sept.: Cost, \$12,407; returns, \$11,672. The superintendent (Oct. 18) writes:—It is with much regret that the writer has again to report an excess of cost over returns. The cause of this will be readily understood to be want of surface water, for during the month of September, as mentioned on the 16th inst., out of 118 heads of stamps occupied in the establishment only 62 were able to work. Should the mills continue to work during the remainder of the month as they are working at present, we hope to make a profit of \$3000 for the month of October.—PURIMA for Sept.: Cost, \$2433; returns, \$2749.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—Guanaxhato, Oct. 27: Mine of Jesus Maria y Jose: In the works by bucosores there is improvement; the contracido (root) of San Pantaleon gives good ore, 3½ varas wide, and the veins of the same name yield better than before. The contracido of Dolores has much improved; the ore is about 2 varas wide, and about 5 varas in length. The contracido and pozos of San Pedro contain some fair ore, but in small quantities. The bucosores sales during the last four weeks have amounted to \$3406; the previous four weeks, \$5639. The shaft has been driven 11½ varas in the last four weeks, at a cost of \$885; but it contains a thread of good ore, lately somewhat increased in width, which produced \$197 in reduction of that sum; 4½ varas were driven the previous fortnight, and in about four weeks more the shaft will have reached its intended depth, and then I anticipate increased extraction at comparatively diminished cost. One of the principal works, the pozos of Dolores, it has been necessary to suspend during operations at the shaft, but the extraction by day miners has amounted in the four weeks to 2150 cargas, about the quantity required for the hacianos. This ore has been produced by three works—the pozos of San Alejo, which has improved, and gives good ore, 4 varas wide; the pozos of Santa Margarita (the bucosores has been suspended), poor ore, 1½ varas wide; and the pozos of San Miguel, about 1½ inferior ore. In the three months to the end of Sept. the profit on the mine amounted to \$5367, being an increase on the previous three months of \$1346. It has been divided as follows:—\$2355 4c. to general profit and loss account, \$1789 in reduction of the debt; and \$1192 4c. to the owners. The haciendas has received in the four week 2167 cargas and continue in full operation, with satisfactory results.—La Trinidad: It has been necessary to attend to the drainage to some extent, but the expense has averaged only about \$50 per week, of which half is paid by this association.—Quicksilver: The price as before—\$51 cash, and \$64 credit, but with a tendency to rise. I have just purchased and paid for 37½ quintals, \$1. In use at Dolores and Duran, 13,347 lbs. 14 ozs.

COPITO MINING COMPANY.—Chicco Mine, Oct. 15: In the 20, west of Harman's shaft, the lode continues to pay cost. The 30, west of ditto, is unproductive.—Price's shaft: I have already driven from the bottom of this shaft a cross-cut south 3 yards, and two north in the latter. I hope to meet at 8 yards distant the north and main south lodes in conjunction, and in the southern cross-cut a south lode, worked by former parties down to the 40, and I calculate it will be found 16 yards south of shaft.

In the 40 and 50 the stopes, east and west, still yield about 2 tons of best blue sulphurite per fathom.

The cross-shaft advised in my last has become poor, but I will follow it on and open to the 50, close to Price's shaft, and cheapen the extraction from the stopes, and further explorations east.—Western Sett: In the 40 west, on middle south lode, I daily expect ore here, the ground continuing favourable, being now beneath the rich bunches extracted from shallow levels and surface, known as Green lead. Burrows still continue.

DULCINEA.—Sept. 15: In the north chifon the lode is 2 ft. wide, is improving a little, and is now giving about 2 tons of 16 and 21 per cent. ore per fin. In the south chifon the lode is 2 feet wide, no alteration since last reported, and now yielding about 1½ tons of 16 and 22 per cent. ore per fathom. In No. 3, south chifon, the lode is 2 feet wide, and the 10 foot is 2 feet wide, about 16 and 20 per cent. ore per fathom.

In the stopes in the back of the 10 the lode is 2 feet wide, also still very good, yielding 2 tons of 16 and 24 per cent. ore per fathom. On account of the scarcity of men, and the No. 3 chifon being so very poor, I shall, without doubt, be behindhand with the metals, neither shall I have any pay-laggers this month; not that the mine is so very poor, but that the men have gone to Copiapo, and I have only two men left to dress up metals for September. Perhaps I shall be able to take out 350 or 400 quintals. Estimated produce for September:—

Quantity.	Levy.	Price.	Value.
First class	Qts. 100	24	236£. 58
Second ditto	250	17	469£. 93

Qts. 350 \$757.81

Sept. 30.—In the north chifon the lode is 2 feet wide, looking much the same as when last reported, producing about 2 tons of 16 and 20 per cent. ore per fathom. In the south chifon the lode is 2 feet wide, not looking quite so well as when last reported, and it will yield about 1 ton of 17 and 22 per cent. ore per fathom. In No. 3, south chifon, the lode is 1½ feet wide, still very poor, producing ½ ton of 16 and 20 per cent. ore per fathom.

In the bottom end, driving south, the lode is 2 feet wide; this is looking very kindly. I think in a few days we shall have a good lode there, it is now producing about 1 ton of 16 and 21 per cent. ore per fathom. In the stopes in the 20 the lode is 2 feet wide, still very good, and yielding 2 tons of 16 and 24 per cent. ore per fathom. The stopes in the back of the 10 the lode is 2 feet wide, also very good, producing full 2 tons of 16 and 22 per cent. ore per fathom. The mine is not looking very well.—S. Ures.

LUSITANIAN MINING COMPANY.—J. Chegwin, Nov. 17: Palhal Mine, on Basto's Lode: The ground at Taylor's engine-shaft, sinking below the 38, continues favourable. The ground in the 38, driving south of Taylor's engine-shaft, much

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABBEY CONSOLS.—J. Trevin, Nov. 27: The stops in the back of the 10, west of the eastern shaft, are much the same as stated in my last report, producing 12 cwt. of lead per fathom. The stops in the back of the 10, east of the western engine-shaft, are yielding about 8 cwt. of lead per fathom. The lode in the winze in bottom of the 10, east of the western engine-shaft, is worth 7 cwt. of lead per fathom. The lode in the 10 end, west of the western engine-shaft, is composed of quartz, blende, and lead, producing of the latter about 4 cwt. per fathom, and is of a very promising character. We have holed the rise from the 10 to the adit, which is a great advantage to us for ventilating this part of the mine. The stops in the back of the 10, on the south part of the lode, having become poor, and will not pay for stopping, are suspended. The same is applicable to the stops in the back of the adit, west of the western engine-shaft. We have been able to do, but little towards dressing, the frost in the early part of the week being so severe.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—T. Trelease, S. Uren, Dec. 1: The main lode in the 170, driving east of Field's engine-shaft, is 4 ft. wide, composed principally of prian and spar. The main lode in the 140, east of Davey's engine-shaft, is large and unproductive. This lode in the 130, east of the above shaft, is 3 ft. wide, composed of capel, spar, and mundic. We hope to see a change here shortly, looking at the ore ground laid open in the level above. This lode in No. 1 winze, sinking below the 110, is worth 40c. per fm. The north lode in No. 1 winze, sinking below the 120, is worth 67c. per fm. The south branch in the 110, east of winze, is 2½ ft. wide, worth 40c. per fm. This branch, driving west of said winze, is worth 77c. per fm., with a very promising appearance for further improvement. This branch in the 100, driving east, is worth 10c. per fm. We have not as yet intersected the new north lode in the 100 cross-cut driving north, but are in daily expectation of doing so, the water flowing very freely, having drained the 70 quite dry. This lode in the 70, east of flookan, is 3 ft. wide, composed chiefly of mundic, spotted throughout with ore.

ASHBURTON UNITED.—W. Hosking, Dec. 1: Since my last the pumping at the engine-shaft has gone on very satisfactorily; we are now in fork 2 fms. below the 35 fm. level. We find the levels on the Beams north and south lodes to be much crushed at places, and generally in bad repair. The 14 fm. level has been fully secured, the plat repaired, and the tributes have commenced working there. Parry's shaft is secured to within 9 ft. of the 25 fm. level; we find the condition of this shaft to continue very bad in going down. I am pleased to be able to report that our prospects in the tribute department are of an increasingly cheering character. A great improvement has taken place in the shallow adit level, driving east, where the lode produces some splendid work for tin; and a pair of tributes in the adit level, in the western part of the mine, have discovered, by cross-cutting west of Parry's shaft, a branch of tin, fully 9 in. wide, producing very good work. At surface the operations continue to be carried on with the greatest dispatch. The excavating for a pit for the drawing-wheel, &c., at the engine-shaft is fast proceeding with, and will be completed as quickly as possible. We have plenty of water, which enables us to keep the three wheels, and 38 heads attached, conveniently at work. The fall in our stream will also admit of our erecting four other wheels of great power above the present stamps at any time circumstances may require.

BALLYVIRGIN.—D. Macdonald, R. Fellow, Nov. 25: The men who were formerly employed in No. 1 winze are engaged taking down a piece of ground in the roof of the 10; this ground is between No. 3 stope and the engine-shaft, and is worth 1½ ton of copper ore per square fm., with stones of lead; we propose to name this stop. No. 4 is future. No. 2 winze is now sunk 11 ft. under the level; the present bottom is poor, and we are cutting into the eastern side through the horse of lime-rock, which has disordered the lode, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it will be more advisable to sink the winze in the eastern or western part of the lode. The two men who were employed in driving down a piece of lode left standing in the east side of the north level, opposite the winze No. 2; the lode here appears kindly, and we expect that it will make back south, but we shall be able to give full particulars by next week. No. 3 stope is worth 1 ton of copper, 10 cwt. of lead, and 6 tons of mundic per square fathom. The south stope will yield 10 cwt. of lead and 5 tons of copper mundic per square fathom. We have put 16 cwt. of No. 1 crop copper, 4 tons of No. 2 crop copper, and 5 tons of mundic to pile, and prepared for the crusher 1½ ton of lead.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—In the middle adit level the part of the lode south of the horse is looking very much better, and the north part producing a little saving work; on the whole, the end is looking very promising. The lode in the winze, sinking below the shallow adit level, is producing good stones of ore, and has an improving appearance going down.

BOILING WELL.—J. Delbridge, Nov. 27: At the engine-shaft, sinking below the 60, the ground is favourable, the lode with stones of ore. At Austin's shaft, sinking below the 40, the ground is hard and spare for sinking. We are clearing and securing Roberta's shaft from surface to adit with all speed. In the 60 west the lode is 2½ feet wide—unproductive. The 50 east is extended to Austin's shaft; the lode is 3½ ft. wide, 4 feet, a fine looking lode, yielding copper, lead, and blende. In the 50 east the lode is 1 foot wide, yielding a little lead. In the 30 west the south lode contains stones of lead. In the 20 west the lode is disordered, yielding stones of ore. The 10 west is in tribute ground. The 30 winze, west of Syrett's little lead tribute, is much as last week. We are rising from the 60 to the 50 for ventilation, west of old engine-shaft.

BRON FLOYD.—M. Barbary, Dec. 1: Setting for December: The deep adit to drive east of No. 2 shaft, on north lode, by six men, 5 fms. or the month, at 77c. per fm.; the lode here is improved during the last few days; the portion (6 feet wide) this drive will carry is worth full 1 ton of ore per fm., and there is still a part of the lode standing to the south or foot-wall for about 6 ft. wide, with a slight mixture of ore throughout; this being about 6 feet east of the junction I consider to be a very important point, together with the south or counter lode standing wholly to the north, which also contains a fair mixture of ore for 5 ft. or 6 ft. wide. No. 1 stope in the back of the adit, west of No. 2 shaft, by four men, 6 fms. stope or the month, at 37c. per fm. No. 2 stope in the adit, west of James's rise, by four men, 6 fms. stope or the month, at 37c. per fm.; the lode in these stope is improved, and will for the whole width yield full 1 ton of ore per fm. To stope in the back of the 17, west of Pierce's rise, by four men, 6 fms. or the month, at 27. 15c. per fm.; the lode will on an average yield about 1½ ton of ore per fm. The new adit to drive south by six men and two boys, 10 fms. certain, at 37. 10c. per fm. The weather is much improved, and we have resumed our dressing and surface operations.

BRYNTAIL.—J. Roach, Dec. 2: The lode in the rise in the 10 has improved in quality since last reported; it is now worth full 90c. per fm. for lead ore. The south part of the lode, east of No. 4 cross-cut, is without alteration, still worth 15c. per fm. The 25 cross-cut is progressing favourably. Various branches of carbonate of lime and carbonate of barites traverse the strata in an east and west direction, which indicate our near approach to the lode; therefore, there is no doubt of intersecting it during the present year. The excavations for the tramroad and incline have been commenced, also the raising and carriage of stone for the alteration of the crusher-house, &c., is in full progress. I have carefully computed the quantity of ore produced from the rise last month, and I believe when dressed we shall find it to be full 16 tons of ore, worth 210c., or thereabouts.

BULLER AND BASSET UNITED.—G. Reynolds, Dec. 1: The shaft is now down to the 65, where we propose fixing a drawing-lift, and also cut a plat and case and divide the shaft from the 50. This work we set to the shaftmen on Saturday last to be completed as soon as possible—contrat, 45c., after which we shall be in readiness to sink the shaft, and open east and west on the lode without any hindrance. We are still driving west at the 50, by two men at 47c. per fm., where the lode is much the same as when I last reported to you.

BWLCH CONSOLS.—R. Northey, Nov. 27: The stops throughout the mine continue to yield their usual quantity. The lode in the 70 west is a little improved. No alteration in any other part of the mine since last reported.

BWLCH STWELLIAN.—R. Northey, Nov. 29: The men have resumed the sinking of the shaft at BWLCHSTWELLIAN.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, Nov. 30: The 50 cross-cut north is progressing favourably. In the 20, driving west, the lode is 1½ foot wide, chiefly composed of mundic. In the winze sinking under the 20 the lode is 1½ foot wide, at present unproductive. Other parts are without alteration.

CARADON CONSOLS.—Wm. Rich, Nov. 30: The lode at Thomassine's shaft is composed chiefly of gossan, of promising appearance, and shows traces of copper. The ground at the shaft is moderate for sinking.

CARDIGAN CONSOLS.—J. Sanders, Nov. 27: The 20 west is improved since last report, and will yield at present about ½ ton of ore per fathom. No improvement to notice in the 10 east and west. The tribute pitch in back of the 10, working by four men, is not quite so good as last reported, yielding at present from 12 to 15 cwt. per fm. There is no other chance to notice in the tribute department.

CARMARTHEN UNITED (Limited).—R. Sanders, Nov. 30: During the past month the following work has been accomplished:—Harrison's engine-shaft has been sunk 1 fm. 1 ft. 3 in., divided, bed planked, &c., from the 12 to the 22, and have commenced to-day to strip down a part of the lode left standing against the hanging-wall, prior to cutting the plat, which is good saving work for lead. The 12 north has been extended 5 fms. 1 ft. 6 in. through a productive piece of ground, which is at present suspended. The 12 south has been extended 4 fms. 4 ft. 6 in. through a lode varying from 3½ to 5 ft. wide, and has produced, on an average, ½ ton of lead per fathom; the lode in the end at present, for the breadth we are carrying (4 feet), will produce 3½ ton of per fathom. There is still a part of the lode left standing against the hanging-wall, for about 2 fms. from the present end, which we have commenced to strip down to-day, to ascertain the breadth of the lead before we drive any further; and by the portion I saw broken of it to-day I expect it will produce ½ ton of lead per cubic fathom. A winze has been sunk in the bottom of the 12, south of the shaft, 7 ft. 9 in., producing about 7 cwt. of lead per fathom. Saturday last being our pay and setting day, the following bargains were set:—A winze to sink in bottom of the 12, south of the shaft, to six men, at 37. 10c. per fathom. To strip down the eastern part of the lode in the 12 south, to four men, at 4½. 10c. per cubic fathom.

CARVANNALL.—W. Roberts, Nov. 30: In the 130 west the lode is 2½ feet wide, producing mundic and a little ore. In the winze under the 118 the lode is 2 feet wide, unproductive. In the 118 west the lode is 2½ feet wide, producing stones of ore. The lode in the 86 and 76 west is small. The tribute pitches are looking tolerably well.

CARVATH UNITED.—R. Hancock, Nov. 29: The lode in the 50 east is producing some tin, but not rich. The lode in the 50 west has improved in both size and quality since last report. I am glad to state that the lode in the 40 end west is greatly improved during the last week; it is producing work worth 1000 lbs. of tin per 100 sacks. The stops are producing tin just as usual; the machinery is all in good working order.

CATHERINE AND JANE CONSOLS.—R. Harry: The following bargains were set on Saturday last:—The deep adit level to drive north-west by four men, at 30s. per fm.; the lode is looking very promising, being from 18 to 24 in. wide, worth at present 6 cwt. of ore per fm. The stops north-west of No. 4 winze by four men, at 50s. per fm.; the lode here is split by a horse of ground, which will prevent us from carrying all the lode, it being from 6 to 8 ft. wide; we shall, however, carry the main part, which is 10 in. wide, worth fully 10 cwt. of ore per fm. The stops north-west of the rise are suspended. The stops in the cross branch by two men, at 40s. per fm.; the branch will yield 7 to 8 cwt. per fm. The middle adit end to drive north-west by two men and one boy, at 50s. per fm.; the lode at present is small and unproductive, but carrying two regular and well-defined walls. No. 5 winze to sink by four men and one boy, at 60s. per fm.; the lode is 15 in. wide, producing 4 cwt. of ore per fm., and seems to be improving; this winze will be pushed down with all speed, so as to effect a communication with the deep adit as soon as possible. A new stope in the back of the middle adit by two men and one boy, at 25s. per fm.; the lode is 18 in. wide, of a promising character, yielding at present 10 cwt. of good quality ore per fm. The shallow adit level to drive north-west by two men, at 30s. per fm.; the lode here is kindly in appearance, being 8 in. wide, composed of white prian, gossan, and sulphur, producing a little saving

work for lead. We have on the dressing-floors at the present time about 23 tons of fair quality ore, 20 tons of which will be ready for the market on Saturday next if the weather continues favourable for dressing.

CEFN BREWYNO.—Nov. 27: The lode in the 80, going east of Taylor's shaft, is 6 ft. wide, and the part we are carrying is yielding full 15 cwt. of lead ore per fm., and looking very promising; this level is let to six men, in order to push it on eastward with all speed, to open out as much ground as possible in that direction. The lode in the 65, driving east of Taylor's shaft, is 4 ft. wide, and will yield 1 ton of lead ore per fathom; this level has now reached the run of ore ground seen in the level above. The lode in the stopes over this, and 70 fms. west of Taylor's shaft, is 8 feet wide, yielding 15 cwt. of ore per fm. The stopes over this level, 60 fms. west of shaft, is yielding 12 cwt. of ore per fm. The lode in the stopes over this, and 5 fms. east of shaft, is 4 ft. wide, producing 13 cwt. of ore per fm. The stopes over this level, 60 fms. east of shaft, is yielding 10 cwt. of ore per fm. The two stopes over this level, one 20 fms. and the other 25 fms. east of shaft, one has worked out, being up through to the bottom of the 55 fm. level. The 55, driving east of Taylor's shaft, is suspended for the present, and the men are put to rise in the back of the level, about 35 fms. east of the shaft, in order to get a communication to the 44 as soon as possible, as the air is getting bad in the 55. The lode in the stopes over this level, 40 fms. east of Taylor's shaft, is 12 feet wide, yielding about 18 cwt. of lead ore per fm. The stopes over this, and 60 fms. west of shaft, is producing 10 cwt. of ore per fm. The lode in the 44, driving east of Taylor's shaft, is 3 feet wide, composed of soft clay-slate, but from all appearances we have but a very short distance now to drive in this level before we may expect to intersect the run of ore ground worked upon in the back of the 55. The lode in the stopes over the 44, 90 fms. west of Taylor's shaft, is 3 feet wide, yielding 5 cwt. of ore per fm. The water has been in the bottom part of the mine for the last eight or ten days by means of frost, and it was up as high as the back of the 65, when our pumping-wheel was set to work on Thursday last, so we are now in full course of work, with a good supply of surface water, and it will soon be in fork again out of the mine. The dressing, &c., is all in full course of operation, and the weather is very fine.

COLLACOMBE.—S. Mitchell, Nov. 30: During the last month the 84, west of the western shaft, has been driven 19 fathoms; the lode is full 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, prian, and 1½ ton of good copper ore per fm. The lode in the back of the 72, west of Morris's shaft, has been put up 3 fms. per fm.; the lode is composed of capel, quartz, blende, and rich copper ore, producing saving work. The stopes over the 62, west of Morris's shaft, has been driven 3 fathoms; the lode is of a highly-promising character, 5 feet wide, composed of congenial capel, quartz, and occasional stones of copper ore. The 40, east of Morris's shaft, has been driven 7 fms. 2 ft. 6 in.; the lode is composed of quartz, blende, and rich copper ore, producing saving work. Other operations progress well. The following bargains were set on Saturday:—The 84 to drive west, at 37. per fm. The 62 to drive west, at 27. 5s. per fathom. The 50 to drive south, at 31. 15s. per fathom. The 40 to drive east, at 12. 15s. per fathom. The 40 to drive west, at 27. per fathom.

CROWNDALE.—J. Richards, Dec. 2: No alteration to report.

CWM SEBON.—J. Boundy, Nov. 29: The following is our setting report:—The 70 to drive west by six men, at 87. 10s. per fm.; the 70 to drive east by six men, at 87. per fm. Nothing has been done in the 70 during the last fortnight, in consequence of the water being in owing to the frost; I expect the water to be in fork again in the 70 by to-morrow morning, when every point will be pushed on with all possible speed. The winze sinking below the 60 west, which is now down 10 fathoms, is for the present suspended, in consequence of the water becoming too much for manual labour. The winze to sink below the 60 east by four men, at 97. per fm.; no lode has been taken down when we drive in the 70 west of the 60 east by four men, at 97. per fm.; the lode is worth 2 tons of ore per fathom, and is driving east of the 60 east by four men, at 97. per fm.; the lode is composed of capel, quartz, blende, and rich copper ore, producing saving work. The stopes over the 60 east, on the north part of the lode, by two men, at 100s. per fathom; I wish to prove this lode by driving on its course west, where I consider there is every chance of meeting with ore. In the 20 cross-cut, which is driven west of the 60 east, on the south part of the lode, by two men, at 100s. per fathom; the lode being 1 ft. wide, worth for lead 6 cwt. per fm. The 50 to drive west, at 27. 5s. per fathom. The 50 to drive south, at 31. 15s. per fathom. The 40 to drive east, at 12. 15s. per fathom.

DALE.—R. Ninnes, Dec. 2: We have just cut through the thick bed in the 43, which I will write more about in a day or two. There is no alteration in any other part.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—T. Neill, Nov. 30: The stopes throughout the mine are producing the same quantities of ore as for some time past, and there is no alteration to report on the different bargains. At William and Mary, the lode in the adit level, driving west, is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, in favourable ground, and worth 2 tons of ore per fm. In the winze sinking below this level the lode is 5 ft. wide, producing 5 tons of ore per fathom, and is driving east of the 60 east by four men, at 60s. per fathom.

DEVON AND COURTENAY.—T. Bawden, Dec. 2: In consequence of the water issuing out strongly from the end of the 100 cross-cut I have continued the driving, and after passing through the killas about 9 feet, we intersected another further portion of the present lode, or another lode, to have cut into it 2½ ft. but are not yet through. There is not enough shown yet to decide the matter, but I am of opinion that it is a distinct lode underlying north, our present lode underlying south; it is at present producing good work for copper; for the part driven through it is worth 2 tons of ore per fathom, and producing rich stones of tin in places. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 80 will cut 2½ ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the pitch in back of the 80 will cut 1 ton of ore per fathom.

DEVON AND BURRA BURRA.—Wm. Clemo, Nov. 30: On Saturday last we set the 40 cross-cut to drive north by four men, stoned 3 fms., at 37. per fathom. The ground has of late become somewhat harder, but it is still very favourable for driving, and the killas is of the most congenial kind. The 40 cross-cut to drive south by four men, 4 fms., at 37. 10s. per fm. In the present end the ground is very favourable for driving. The 22 to drive north of White's shaft, by four men, stoned 6 fms., at 27. 10s. per fm. The 22 to drive east on a branch by four men, stoned 4 fms., at 27. 5s. per fathom; this branch is about 7 in. wide, composed of capel, spar, &c., and we are driving on it to prove if it opens out as it gets into more settled ground eastward. The machinery and underground connections continue in good working order.

EAST ALFRED CONSOLS.—H. Skewes, Dec. 1: Painter's engine-shaft is sunk to the 40, where we shall cut a plat, fix the lift, and sink to the 50, before we drive to cut the lodes. There is no particular alteration to notice in any other part of the mine.

EAST CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, Nov. 30: There is no alteration to report on.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—J. Delbridge, J. James, Nov. 27: The ground in the 43 south cross-cut is much better than usual, now worth 71. per fm.; we calculate 2 fms. will cut into the lode. In the 43 north the ground is favourable, and yielding more water than of late; we are approaching the elvan course. In the 22 east the lode is 9 inches wide, yielding some good copper ore in tribute ground. At Hallet's shaft, sinking below the 22, the lode is 9 in. to 15 in. wide,—good tribute ground; the pitches in the back of this lode are looking well for the width of the lode. We have sold a little parcel of tinstuff, about 19 cwt., for 91. 18s. We are sinking in the back of the adit for ventilation to work the tin ground.

EAST TAMAR CONSOLS.—G. E. Tremayne, Nov. 30: The engine-shaft is now 10 fms. under the 40, and the ground still continues favourable. The lode in the bottom is still disordered, but appearances indicate an improvement. There are three stopes in the back of this level, each yielding about 7 cwt. of lead per fm. The lode in the 20 north, although of good size and well-defined, continues poor, producing occasionally stones of lead, about 15 cwt., for 91. 18s. We are sinking to day 33 tons of good quality ore.

EAST WHEAL FALMOUTH.—Wm. Hancock, Nov. 30: The ground in the 145, west of the cross-cut, is still the same as last reported. The 30 end west, on Chennall's lode, is still disordered, and will not improve, but the 30 end east, on the south part of the 145, is greatly improved, and will produce 1 ton of lead per fm.; No. 2 stope, in back of said level, will produce 7 cwt. of lead and 3 cwt. of jack per fm.; these stopes are in the back of the latter level, on the new bunch of lead and jack, the No. 3 stope, which is in the bottom of said level, on the latter lode, west of the junction, is also improved, and will produce 20 cwt. of lead per fm. No. 4 stope in back of the 30, south of Tyack's lode, on counter lode, will produce 6 cwt. of lead and 5 cwt. of jack per fm. The water is gradually sinking in the new winze below the 20, on the new bunch of lead, and I hope by the latter part of this week to resume the sinking of it. Annexed are our settings for December:—The engine-shaft to sink below the 30 by twelve men, for the month, at 19c. per fm.; the 30 to drive west on Chemall's lode, by six men, 2 fms., at 87. 10s. per fm. The 20 to drive west on the latter lode by two men and two boys, 2 fathoms, at 67. 10s. per fathom. No. 1 stope by six men, 3 fms., at 37. 10s. per fm. No. 2 stope by six men, 4 fms., at 37. 5s. per fm. No. 4 stope by six men, 3 fms., at 47. 10s. per fm. All the filling and landing for the month by two men, at 57. 12s. 6d.; and all the wheeling from

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not to value. The adit level was cleared last month 60 fms, in length, west of Brian's shaft, which is the fire-breast. I have set to four men, at 37. 2s. per fathom, to cross-cut north through the lode, about 20 fms, behind the fire-breast. A pitch over the 24 fm. level, 8 fathoms west of engine-shaft, set to four men, at 11s. in 17'; the lode is ore, but the ground is tight—yielded last month 1½ ton of ore. A pitch in the bottom of the 10 fm. level, 8 fms. west of engine-shaft, set to two men, at 13s. in 14'; yielded last month 15 cwt.s. of ore. A pitch over the 10 fm. level, 3 fms. west of engine-shaft, set to four men, at 12s. 6d. in 17'; yielded last month 1½ ton, by three men. The water is in rock, and the machinery is in good working order.

LADY BERTHA.—J. Metheall, Dec. 1: Last Saturday our setting day, the following bargains were set:—The 41 cross-cut to be driven north, by six men, stented 1 fm., or cut through the lode, at 12s. per fm. In this place, adjoining cross-course, we have cut a branch of ore 4 to 5 fm. wide, very good, but not opened on sufficiently to value it. The 30, to be driven west of Robin's winze, by six men, stented the month, at 10s. per fm., and 2s. in 17' for the ore. The lode in the end will produce about 3 tons of ore per fm. At this point we have a fissure across the end, which was the making of all the fissures in the levels above, and I have no doubt of its doing the same here. A cross-cut to be driven north through the lode in the 30 east, by six men, stented 1 fm., at 10s. As far as seen the lode is producing good stones of ore, and the water is oozing very strongly. Gray's stop in the back of the 30, west of Robin's winze, I have seen four men to drive 2 fm. further west to lengthen the stop, at 2s. per fm. At this place the lode has materially improved, especially in size, worth full 50f. per fm. The 20 to be driven east, in the end will produce full 1½ ton of ore per fm., and in driving another 6 ft., it will be about double the quantity. Carter's winze, in the bottom of the 20, west of Meadow shaft, to be sunk by six men, stented the month, at 10s. 10s. per fm. This winze is down full 6 ms. 3 ft., and the lode in the bottom is worth 50f. per fm., and quite dry. All the pumping, filling, loading, and to work the machine, by four men, for two months, at 2s. Carter's pitch in the back of the 30, east of the cross-cut, by four men, at 12s. in 17'. Lamb's pitch, in the back of the 20, west of Meadow shaft, by two men, at 13s. in 17'.

Dec. 2: We have cut a good course of ore in the 41 cross-cut, I should say, from all appearances worth full 4 tons of good ore per fm., and no sign of any north wall. I have got rocks of ore drawn to the surface full 1 cwt., and streams of water bursting from the end enough to keep going the engine.

LADY ELIZA.—Joseph Thomas, John Thomas, Nov. 27: The works are progressing as favourably as might be expected according to the number of hands employed fourteen days ago. The old workings at Caesarea are being now explored. The winze, about 30 fathoms from the mouth of the deep drift from the river, has been emptied, and the stuff at the bottom has been cleared out; so far it is 6 fms. deep, and a drift from the bottom north-east 7 fathoms, as far as we can yet ascertain (stuff in the way); and at the distance of 4 fathoms from the shaft there is a winze sunk of about 3 fathoms. In this driving the lode has been stopped out about 2 fathoms, and there is fine ore in sight. A drift to the south-west has been carried on a distance of about 3 fathoms, and a winze sunk from the bottom about 5 fathoms, now full of water; the backs are stopped, and to all appearance the ore has been taken out here. The position of these works is such that very seldom such advantages present themselves, as the river passing the mouth of the deep drift will supply ample water to work a water-wheel during the summer months, so as to clear the bottoms at 50 fms., and driving the deep drift for 1000 yards on our own sets. We have done nothing at the winze in the north end, where the wooden pump in that winze is in working order. In No. 1 shaft the deepest drift is carried on according to last instructions. The ground continues hard and disordered. The lode appears now to expand, and expect that before the end of December we shall be under the shallow drift, from which the last sample I forwarded to town was taken out; and as soon as we reach that point we shall commence stopping nearly to gas. The water at present is not troublesome. The iron pumps, with the addenda of 9 ft. of wooden staves at the bottom, answer admirably well; and as we shall find convenient positions to retain an additional number of hands, we have every reason to believe that our prospects of success will daily increase, and of which we have no doubt.

MOLLAND.—T. Bennett, Dec. 1: The lode in the 32 west is 1½ ft. wide, producing a few stones of ore. In the same level east we have a kindly lode, 3 ft. wide, and a cording to its present appearance will produce 1½ ton per fm. In the 20 east the lode is split in branches, mixed with killas, and yellow stones of ore are frequently met with.

PROVIDENCE.—A. Anthony: Since our last meeting, held on Wednesday, Nov. 24, we have made an important discovery in the 65, east of Higgs's shaft, but as yet are unable to give any particulars as to its bearings or constitution, whether an east or west side lode, or a south carbon, but are of opinion it is the latter. It is opened on about 4 ft. wide, and from the sample produced we can report it worth 100f. per fm. We entertain other sanguine expectations on this discovery, from the fact that it is discovered in a first-rate carbonaceous locality.

NANTEOES AND PENRHWH.—H. Boundy, Nov. 30: Penrhwh engine-shaft is down 7 fms. 5 ft. below the 20, lode 2 ft. wide, with spots of ore, but not sufficient to value. The sinking of this shaft, together with the greatest part of our surface operations, have nearly been at a stand since Nov. 15, in consequence of the severe weather, during which time I put the shaftmen to drive a cross-cut north in the deep drift level, 29 fms. east of Penrhwh engine-shaft, to intersect the lode north east of Bwicgwyn, this being one of the points that I recommended to you to be carried out in one of my previous reports, and hope it meets with your approbation. But since the weather has altered we have got the water again in fork, and the men have resumed sinking the shaft. In the 29 east the lode is large, and letting out a little more water than usual, but poor. The rise in back of this level is yielding a little ore, but not to value. The winze sinking below the 19 is yielding a little saving stuff.—Bwicgwyn: The 30, on the new lode, I have never seen looking better than it is at present, both east and west. The cross-cut from said shaft is progressing favourably, and several rich branches of ore have been met with, which no doubt are feeders of the main lode. During the last few days I put a man to open on the back of a lode seen on the surface, about 25 fms. north from the new lode, and from what we can see of it, it has a very promising appearance, composed of spar, blonde, and spotted with lead ore; I have no doubt that if it were properly developed it would prove highly remunerative. This lode, as well as the other, runs through the entire length of the shaft, with 50 fms. of backs that can be worked without pumping. At Eystumtan, in the deep drift level, driving east, the lode is chiefly mud, with spots of ore. The rise over this level is yielding 12 cwt.s. of ore per fm. Our surface operations are being carried on as fast as the weather will permit.

NETHER HEARTH.—Wm. Vipond, Nov. 26: There is no ore in the end of the vein this week, and I have never seen the ground so hard. There is an improvement in the vein string; it is looking well, and worth ½ ton of ore per fathom; I shall put two men from the vein to this place on Monday. I shall also send particulars of the bargains on Monday.

Nov. 29: I have to-day set four men to work the back of the vein, at 50s. per fm. It is worth at present 5 cwt.s. of ore per fathom. The Sun string is worth ½ a ton of ore per fathom, and is set to four men, at 65s. per fathom.

NEW TRELEIGH.—J. Prince, Dec. 1: The lode in Carr's shaft is about 2 ft. wide, and worth for length of shaft (9 fms) from 25s. to 30s. per fathom. The lode in the 60 east has not been taken down since last report; but from our having pierced it in two or three places we have no doubt that when taken down it will be found quite as valuable as it was before, worth 18s. per fathom. In the 60 west that part of the lode underlying north appears to be approaching the south part, and I believe that in course of driving a few feet further they will be found united. This north part is about 18 ft. wide, equally as good in the back as in the bottom, and worth from 2 to 3 tons of ore per fathom. More than half the water in the mine issues from this end, and the lode is now drained to the 40, which is really a most favourable indication for a deposit of ore being found between the levels. The 40 winze is required to sink in an orsy lode, by six men, and the prospects for increasing returns are good. The lode in the 50 west is enlarging, and looking better, but I doubt whether this is the main part of the lode; however, this will be proved this month by a cross drift. The ground in the 40 cross-cut is more wet, but the lode is not yet cut. Things at present look well. Our next sampling, which will be large, and most of the ore better than the last, will take place on Dec. 2.

NEW WHEAL VOR AND EAST WHEAL METAL.—J. Vivian, N. Thomas, Nov. 27: Great North Lode: We have completed sinking the lift below the 30, and the sumptuous are now employed about necessary work preparatory to driving the 45 east and west, which we shall commence next week. The lode in the 30, driving east, is equally promising as when last reported.—Wheal Bramble: The lode in Lizzie's engine-shaft, sinking below the 16, is 4 feet wide, worth 15s. per fathom. The lode in the 10, driving east, is worth 15s. per fm. The lode in the same level, driving west, is worth 10s. per fathom. The lode in the stopes in the back of the adit, west of Lizzie's engine-shaft, is worth 15s. per fathom. No alteration worthy of notice in any other part of the mine.

NORTH BASSET.—T. Glanville, Nov. 30: No material alteration has taken place worthy of notice since last week.

NORTH BULLER.—T. Glanville, Nov. 26: The 84 cross-cut is extended 5 fms. 1 ft. south of Louis engine-shaft; re-set to drive by six men, at 12s. per fathom. The 84 cross-cut is extended 9 fms. 2 ft. north of Louis engine-shaft; re-set to drive by four men, at 12s. per fathom.

NORTH WHEAL BUSY.—J. W. Crase, Nov. 30: The flat-rod shaft is sunk to the 30, where we have commenced to cross-cut towards Painter's lode, which we hope to see in about three weeks from the present date. In driving the 15, south from the above-mentioned shaft, the end has intersected Anson's lode, which has a kindly appearance being 1 ft. wide, composed of quartz, blonde, and spots of copper ore. Painter's lode, in the 16, driving west from western shaft, is 3 ft. wide, opening tribute ground. The lode in No. 1, stop in the back of the 15, is 4 feet wide, worth 15s. per fathom. The lode in No. 2, stop in the back of the same level, is 3 feet wide, worth 6s. per fathom. We have about 110 tons of blonde and 40 tons of tin-stuff dressed, which will be offered for sale in the coming month.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—J. Richards, Dec. 2: Murchison's Engine-shaft: In the 62, east of Scoble's cross-cut, on the south part of the lode, the lode is composed of capel, quartz, muntin, and good stones of ore. In the 52, east of Gorman's cross-cut, on the middle part of the lode, the lode is promising, being composed of quartz, prian, muntin, and good stones of ore. In the 42, east of Carter's cross-cut, on the south part of the lode, no lode has been taken down. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 52 west, is worth 2 and 3 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 42 on the north part of the lode, the lode is worth 1½ ton of ore per fm. In the 30 cross-cut north the ground is becoming unsuitable for driving, owing to an increase of water, which indicates that the lode is near.—Trial Shaft: In the winze sinking below the 42 west, on the south part of the lode, the lode is worth 3 tons of ore per fathom.—South Lode: The lode in the 42 west is worth full ½ ton of ore per fm. The lode in the 42 east is also worth full ½ ton of ore per fm.

NORTH WHEAL TRELAWNY.—H. Hodge, Dec. 2: Magor's shaft is sunk 13 fms. under the 40; the cross-cut in this level is extended west 16 fms. towards the lode. The lode in the winze is as last reported.

OLD TOLGIUS UNITED.—G. Reynolds, Dec. 1: We still continue to sink the shaft, by six men and three boys, without any hindrance; ground sunk last month, 1 fm. 3 ft. 3 in. Our setting on Saturday last, was an follows:—To drive the 42 cross-cut south, by six men, at 6s. 10s. per fathom; ground driven last month 4 fms. 6 in. To drive west on the south side, at the 32, by four men, at 8s. per fathom. To stop the back of this level, by four men, at 5s. per fathom; this end and stopes will on an average produce 4 tons of copper ore per fathom. To drive east on the same lode, by two men, at 2s. 15s. per fathom; the lode in the end is 18 in. wide, producing good stones of ore, but not to value. A stop behind this end, by four men, at 12s. 15s. per fathom; the lode is 2 feet wide, and worth 1 ton of copper and 1 ton of blonde per fathom. To drive west on the engine-shaft, in the 32, by four men, at 4f. 15s. per fathom; the lode in this end is 1 foot wide, producing fine stones of copper ore—improving. To drive back east, on the north lode, at this level, by two men, at 4f. 15s. per fathom; the lode is 2 feet wide, producing stones of ore and blonde, and has a masterly appearance. A winze to sink below the 16, west of engine-shaft, by four men, at 5f. 10s. per fathom; the lode in the winze is small at present. Our dressing is going on with all speed, and all the machinery is working well.

PEDN-AN-DREA UNITED.—Jas. Carpenter, Jas. Thomas, Nov. 27: The shaftmen have been engaged in putting in timber to secure the engine-shaft below the 90, and cutting ground, putting on pump, &c., so that nothing has been done in the bottom of the engine-shaft for the week. We shall commence to sink again on Monday morning. The 90 west, on engine lode, is still large; it is full 4 ft. wide, producing low priced stamping

work. In this level west, on Skinner's lode, the lode as it leaves the cross-course is getting more settled, and looking promising to be a productive lode. The new lode, in the 55 east, is 4 ft. wide, and letting out a large quantity of water—at present unproductive. The ground is a little more favourable for driving in the 55 south towards East Cam Brea lode. All other operations throughout the mine are progressing as fast as circumstances will permit.

PEMBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS.—J. Dale, G. T. Trewren, Nov. 29: In the 162 cross-cut, south of Reid's shaft, the lode is now in about 15 fms. 4 ft. 6 in.; last night the men cut a flookan, with a pretty deal of mud in it, and have bored into it about 2 ft. 3 in. In the 112 east, east of Smith's shaft, we have stope with a slice, which has heaved the lode out of its width south, to the east of which we have not as yet cut out the lode to ascertain its size and value; where taken down home against it would produce from I to 1½ ton of ore per fm. In the 112 west, on the branch, we are at present driving by the side of it in killes; when last taken down it would produce from 1 to 1½ ton of copper ore per fm. The lode in the stope in back of this level, east of footway winze, will produce 1½ ton of ore per fm. The lode in the 100 end, west of footway winze, will produce about 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 100 end, east of Smith's shaft, the lode is still large and promising; it will yield 4 tons of ore per fm. In the winze sinking in the bottom of this level the lode will yield 3 tons of ore per fm. The 20 to be driven east, in the 100 west, on engine lode, set to be driven north against it would produce 1½ ton of ore per fm., and in driving another 6 ft., it will be about double the quantity. Carter's winze, in the back of the 20, west of Meadow shaft, by two men, at 13s. per fm. This winze is down full 6 ms. 3 ft., and the lode in the bottom is worth 50f. per fm., and quite dry. All the pumping, filling, loading, and to work the machine, by four men, for two months, at 2s. Carter's pitch in the back of the 30, east of the cross-cut, by four men, at 12s. in 17'.

PENDEEN CONSOLS.—W. Eddy, Nov. 27: During the last week there has been no alteration in the ends or stope. We have been obliged to stop the men in the new winze in the bottom of the 82, the water being so much that they cannot sink with barrels. The men I shall put in the 94, which is now 13 fathoms behind the 82 winze, in order to unwater this winze as quick as possible.

PENHALDARVA.—J. Pope, Nov. 27: The engine-shaft is below the 20 fm. level 11 fms. 1 ft., on the east side of the lode, in a bad killes; lode very promising, composed of soft spar, with stones of lead and jack—set to nine men, at 12s. 10s. per fm. The 20, north of engine-shaft, will produce 4 cwt.s. of lead per fm., and we expect some further improvement shortly—set to three men and three boys, at 2f. per fm. In the 20, south of engine-shaft, we have commenced rising, which will produce ½ ton of ore per fm.—set to two men and two boys, at 2f. 10s. per fm. The 20 will be resume as soon as this is holed for ventilation. We expect to hole the 20 to the 10 south in the next two days. In the 10 south the lode is 17 ft. wide, composed of soft spar, with good stones of lead and jack—set to two men, at 2f. per fm. In the 10 north the lode is very large, producing good stones of lead and jack—set to four men, at 2f. 5s. per fm. Nicholls's winze, sinking below the 10 north, will produce 5 cwt.s. of jack and spar per fm.—set to three men, at 2f. 5s. 6d. per fm. Vigne's stope, in back of the 20, north of Vigne's winze, will produce 7 cwt.s. of lead per fm.—set to four men, at 1f. 11s. 6d. per fm. Vigne's stope, in back of the 20, north of Vigne's winze, will produce 3 cwt.s. of lead per fm.—set to two men, at 1f. 10s. per fm.—P.S.—We have not yet decided of what depth to sink the engine-shaft, but I hope we shall be able to keep going, so as to make some returns soon. About next setting day, we shall be able to set two or three pretty good pitches from the ground already opened.

PENHALDARVA.—J. Pope, Nov. 27: The engine-shaft is below the 20 fm. level 11 fms. 1 ft., on the east side of the lode, in a bad killes; lode very promising, composed of soft spar, with stones of lead and jack—set to nine men, at 12s. 10s. per fm. The 20, north of engine-shaft, will produce 4 cwt.s. of lead per fm., and we expect some further improvement shortly—set to three men and three boys, at 2f. per fm. In the 20, south of engine-shaft, we have commenced rising, which will produce ½ ton of ore per fm.—set to two men and two boys, at 2f. 10s. per fm. The 20 will be resume as soon as this is holed for ventilation. We expect to hole the 20 to the 10 south in the next two days. In the 10 south the lode is 17 ft. wide, composed of soft spar, with good stones of lead and jack—set to two men, at 2f. per fm. In the 10 north the lode is very large, producing good stones of lead and jack—set to four men, at 2f. 5s. per fm. Nicholls's winze, sinking below the 10 north, will produce 5 cwt.s. of jack and spar per fm.—set to three men, at 2f. 5s. 6d. per fm. Vigne's stope, in back of the 20, north of Vigne's winze, will produce 7 cwt.s. of lead per fm.—set to four men, at 1f. 11s. 6d. per fm. Vigne's stope, in back of the 20, north of Vigne's winze, will produce 3 cwt.s. of lead per fm.—set to two men, at 1f. 10s. per fm.—P.S.—We have not yet decided of what depth to sink the engine-shaft, but I hope we shall be able to keep going, so as to make some returns soon. About next setting day, we shall be able to set two or three pretty good pitches from the ground already opened.

PENHALDARVA.—J. Pope, Nov. 27: The engine-shaft is below the 20 fm. level 11 fms. 1 ft., on the east side of the lode, in a bad killes; lode very promising, composed of soft spar, with stones of lead and jack—set to nine men, at 12s. 10s. per fm. The 20, north of engine-shaft, will produce 4 cwt.s. of lead per fm., and we expect some further improvement shortly—set

usual. We sold on Nov. 19 a parcel of lead ore, computed 90 tons, to Mr. T. Somers, at 27s. 6d. per ton.

WHEAL MARY EMMA.—W. Debbie, Dec. 1: The lode at Lane's engine-shaft is still improving; we are saving all the lode for dressing. I believe we shall find the lode to improve, as I before stated, every foot we sink. In the adit cross-cut north the men have intersected another lode, but little done on it yet to report on.

WHEAL MAUDLIN.—W. Tregay, Nov. 27: The water is now down 6 fms. below the 20, working progressing satisfactorily.—South Mine: The adit measured 3 fms. 5 ft. 5 in. driven—set again to drive by four men and three labourers, at 8d. per fm. for 5 fms., or the month. The lode here is composed of gossan, peat, ferruginous quartz, &c., but at present poor.

—W. Tregay, Dec. 2: The mine is now in full to the bottom, and we are engaged in repairing the shaft, roadway, &c., preparatory to commencing driving the bottom levels, which I purpose doing on Monday, unless I should receive instructions contrary from you in the meanwhile.—South Mine: There is no change from my last.

WHEAL SIDNEY.—W. Edwards, Dec. 2: The new engine-shaft is now down about 24 fms., but in consequence of the heavy rains within the last week we are again obliged to suspend it. The lode in the bottom level, west of diagonal shaft, continues fully as good as last reported. No change in any other part of the mine.

WHEAL TEHIDY.—J. Pope, Dec. 1: In the 60 cross-cut south nothing new since last reported. The 60 east, on the caunter lode, will produce 1 ton of copper ore per fathom, and looks promising for further improvement. In the 50, east from boundary lode, the lode is 1 foot wide, composed of soft spar, muriac, peat, and good stones of copper ore—a very promising lode. Tribute settings on Friday last—seven pitches, one at 10s. and the others 12s. 4d. in 17.

WHEAL TREFUSIS.—Z. Carkeek, Dec. 1: The 67, north of the engine-shaft, is driven about 7½ fms., ground a little easier for driving. In the 67 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, ground stiff for driving. In the 55 east we are within 3 fms. of Nicholl's shaft: at present we are in granite, and have cut a cross-course, and we have not seen the lode on the east side. Nicholl's shaft is sinking below the 42; lode 3 ft. wide, composed of gossan and spar. In the 42 south we have cut a lode, which yields good stones of tin. We have not cut through the lode; we are in about 3 ft. in the lode. In the 30, north of Nicholl's, the lode is about 6f. per fm. for tin. The rise in the back of the 30, east of Nicholl's, the lode in the present end is worth 10f. per fm. In the 15, east of Nicholl's, the lode is worth 6f. per fm. for tin; rising to 35s. per fm. In the 15, east of Nicholl's, the lode in the present end is worth 10f. per fm. for tin. We have a good lode this 4 fms. driving, and ground easy, paying 3s. per fm. No alteration in the tribute pitches. We expect to have about 3 tons of black tin for sale next week.

WHEAL TRELAWNY.—W. Jenkins, W. Bryant, T. Grentell, Dec. 2: Smith's shaft has commenced to sink the shaft under the 152. We have cut about 18 in. into the capel of the lode in the 152, but it is very hard and wet we have put the men to drive in kilas by the side of it. The lode in the 142 north is 2 ft. wide, worth 15f. per fm.; we have no alteration to notice in the south end in this level. We have commenced to sink a wing below this level, the lode in which is 3 feet wide, worth 20f. per fm. The lode in the 132, north of Chippindale's, is 2 feet wide, worth 12f. per fm. In the 120, north of ditto, it is 2 feet wide, worth 8f. per fm.—South Mine: Trelawny's shaftmen are still engaged in cutting the lode. The lode in the 112, south of the shaft, is 3 ft. wide, worth 11f. per fm. In the 130 south it is 3 ft. wide, worth 10f. per fm. We are sinking the wings under this level, north of the shaft, in kilas by the side of the lode. The lode in the 107 north is 3 feet wide, worth 8f. per fm. The stope and pitches are producing much as usual. We sold, on Saturday last, two parcels of lead ore; No. 1 (computed) 55 tons, to Mr. T. Somers, at 23s. 6d. per ton; No. 2 (computed) 63 tons to Messrs. Sims, Willyams, and Co., at 6s. 14s. 6d. per ton.

WHEAL TREMAYNE.—R. Williams, J. Williams, Nov. 29: The boundary engine-shaft is sunk 5 fms. under the 124; the ground in bottom of shaft is favourable for sinking, and looks congenial for making tin, we intend sinking about 2 fms., and fix a drawing lift in this level. In the 123, east of the same shaft, the lode is yielding good stones of tin; this level for the last 6 ft. has been disordered by floors of spar, but is now making a better appearance, and we expect an improvement shortly. We have cross-cut 4 feet north in this level, but have not cut anything to value. The stope in the back of the same level is worth 14f. per fm. In the 113, east of Allen's shaft, on Allen's branch, the branch is worth 20f. per fm. The stope in the back of the same level are worth, on an average, 15f. per fm. In the 103, east of the same shaft, we are still engaged clearing the level in order to cross-cut south in search of more branches, and to intersect the engine lode. The stope in back of the same level are worth on an average 13f. per fm. The stope in bottom of the 73, east of the same shaft, on Allen's branch, is worth 8f. per fm. The stope in bottom of the 73, east of the same shaft, on Allen's branch, is worth 8f. per fm.

WHEAL UNION.—T. Glanville, Nov. 30: There is no alteration in either of our two work bargains to report on this week. We have sold to-day tin ore to the amount of 190s. 16s. 3d.

WHEAL WREY CONSOLS.—P. Clymo, Wm. Hancock, Ed. Boskilly, Dec. 2: The engine-shaft is sunk 7 fms. 5 ft. under the 74. The lode in the 74 south is 3½ ft. wide, producing 7 cwt. of lead per fathom; in the same level north it is 5 ft. wide, producing 5 cwt. of lead per fathom. In the 64 south it is 3 ft. wide, producing 7 cwt. of lead per fathom; in the same level north it is 4 ft. wide, producing 5 cwt. of lead per fathom. In the 54 south it is 2½ ft. wide, producing 8 cwt. of lead per fathom; in the same level north it is 3½ ft. wide, producing 5 cwt. of lead per fathom. In the 44 north it is 1½ ft. wide, producing 2 cwt. of lead per fathom. The stope and pitches are producing much as usual. We sold on Tuesday last, to the trustees of the Treffry estate, two parcels of lead ore—No. 1, computed 47 tons, at 18s. 10s. per ton; and No. 2, computed 23 tons, at 7s. 2s. 6d. per ton.

MANAGEMENT OF JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

A fearful disclosure of the manner in which public companies, enjoying the privileges of distinct legislative enactments, evade the provisions of their special Act of Parliament, was made in the Court of Common Pleas on Thursday. The Wolverhampton New Water-Works Company having brought an action against Mr. George Holyoake, to recover calls alleged to be due upon shares issued under somewhat peculiar circumstances. It was provided, among other things, by the Wolverhampton New Water-Works Act, 1855, that the company should not exercise the power of borrowing money until the whole of the capital of 100,000l. had been subscribed for; and the company wishing to exercise their borrowing powers before they had succeeded in placing their shares, they thought fit to resort to fraud to endeavour to relieve them from their difficulties. In 1855, there were three schemes before Parliament for supplying Wolverhampton with water, and the one of which Mr. Holyoake was the principal promoter was sanctioned. A subscription contract was prepared; the capital was to be 100,000l.; the amount subscribed was said to be 84,000l., and Mr. Holyoake and his brother were each put down for 6000l. Nothing further was done until the next year, when an arrangement was come to with the old company, and another Act was therupon obtained, by which the sale of the old company to the new one was carried into effect. From this time the subscription contract was treated as a nullity, and an attempt was made to procure new shareholders, but this attempt did not meet with much success. In the course of the evidence Mr. Tomlinson, the secretary of the company, stated that when he entered upon his office, in January, 1857, Mr. Holyoake, the defendant, was Chairman. There was a list of shareholders at that time, which showed that 2059 out of the 20,000 shares, into which the capital of the company was divided, had been allotted, and in that list the defendant appeared as the holder of 100 shares. Shares were allotted at different times, and on Aug. 5, 1857, the number allotted was 7744.

Previous to this latter date Mr. Tomlinson had some conversation with Mr. Holyoake about the allotment of the shares. Mr. Holyoake said it was desirable that the company should exercise the borrowing powers conferred by the Act, as they were getting behind in their banking account—Holyoake, Goodrake, and Holyoake, of which firm he is a partner, was at that time the company's bankers. A meeting of directors took place shortly afterwards, at which it was arranged, in order to enable the company to borrow as provided for by their Act, that an additional 100 shares should be allotted to each director, 5000 to Mr. Barrow, 4000 to Mr. Heard, and 1000 to Mr. Poore, who were three contractors for work; the remaining 1356 unallotted shares were allotted to the defendant, on the understanding that no calls were to be made in respect of those shares either past or future. This being arranged, the secretary received orders to advertise for debentures, which was accordingly done. Calls were subsequently made, but call-papers were not sent to all shareholders; for instance, none were sent to the contractors nor to Mr. Holyoake, who paid up back calls upon the second hundred shares allotted to him, as a director, by virtue of the arrangement, although some of the directors did not pay such calls. After the advertisement for debentures, money to the amount of 8200l. or 8700l. was borrowed.

Such being the statement of the facts of the case, it is difficult to decide who was most in error, since it appears that all connected with the management of the concern were implicated in the concoction of the scheme of deception; but it certainly appears hard that one of the number should be singled out and made the defendant in an action, because he happened to be a party to a fraud upon the Government and the public in which his opponents were equally concerned. The questions in the cause being simply questions of law, the matter was referred to the Court above. A verdict was accordingly entered *pro forma* for the plaintiffs, leave being given to the defendant to bring the matter before the full Court. We think it would be difficult for even the greatest enemies to mining to find in a mining company, however constituted, an instance of more reprehensible conduct on the part of the directors than that of the gentlemen in the management of the Wolverhampton New Waterworks Company.

METAL CASTING IN SCOTLAND.—At the Dalkeith Iron-works, Messrs. Musket are making for themselves a British reputation in iron castings, and belong to a family creditably known in the metallurgy of this country. The old foundry, which is used as stable-yard and houses, still remains, and there a wonderful apparatus for day was erected—an engine and blast-machine, costing nearly 10000l., and which became an object of attraction and pilgrimage to those interested in iron-works throughout these regions. Then heavy castings was the trade chiefly done; but in recent years this enterprising firm have carried out a new field for industry in Scotland, and by a liberal policy towards designers and the higher class of skilled workers in metals, the house has shown that the iron-casters and finishers of Dalkeith can successfully compete in any market of the world with the best English makers. The work from this establishment

is in high favour, both for quality and price; and the Messrs. Musket, we believe, are the first founders in Scotland who have successfully met the higher class English makers on their own ground.—*Edinburgh News.*

[From the *Birmingham Journal* this day.]

THE COOPER TRADE.—The increasing demand for metals, and the activity displayed at some of the rolling mills, is also a criterion that business is brisk; in the course of the week there has been a good deal of enquiry for copper, and, in consequence of the reluctance to sell at the present prices, considerable inconvenience has in some instances arisen. Consumers' stocks are small, though that is not the case as to the general stock in the country; and from the difficulty experienced in obtaining supplies for immediate use, it has been inferred that a further advance in the price of this metal is in contemplation. In some instances an advance of full one halfpenny per lb. has actually been paid for copper for immediate delivery. The demand for sheet copper is increasing; whilst the briskness which marks the tube trade, and one or two kindred branches in connection with the trade of this town, to some extent accounts for the greater demand for this metal.

THE IRON TRADE.—undoubtedly quieter, though no very perceptible change is noticeable in the district; but although prices are steady, and likely to remain so, consumers are not buying beyond their immediate wants, neither will there be any change in that respect until near quarter-day, when it is most likely the trade will once more become brisk, and still further improve towards February. At the present time the makers of the best description of merchant bars are pretty well up for orders; there is also a fair demand for rods and sheets. Prices are steady. There is no great amount of business done in pig-iron, but prices as last quoted are fully maintained, which is entirely attributable to the make being brought closer to the consumption. Within the last five or six months there may have been about as many furnaces blown in throughout South Staffordshire, and two or three others are ready, but until the trade becomes more active, these will not be in blast.

THE COAL TRADE.—is not so brisk as usual at this season, except house coal, for which the demand is increasing, as is also the quantity being raised on Cannon Chase. On one day recently 900 tons were raised; and another shaft has been sunk. The colliers in the Oldbury and West Bromwich districts are most of them at work, but are still very uneasy; and there can be no doubt that upon any decided improvement in the trade the coalminers will be compelled to give the 6d. a day advance.

AUSTRALIA.—Nothing had been heard of the October mail from Australia when we went to press. She was due at Malta on Nov. 29, and here, by telegram, Nov. 30. Her arrival is looked for with more than ordinary interest, inasmuch as replies will be received to the July and August advices from England, which went forward concurrently, in consequence of the accident which occurred to the vessel carrying the July mail. A rumour is current that there is no probability of the October mail coming forward in due course, as it is alleged that the *Victoria*, which was to bring the mail, has been detained for debt due by the European and Australian Mail Company; but this is a very erroneous impression, as the vessel named does not, in fact, belong to, and has been chartered only by, that company,

ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY.—The advertisement offering the ore, mines, machinery, and property of all kinds belonging to this company for sale has been issued by the directors, and appears in another column of this day's Journal. The circumstances which led to the abandonment of the mines are well known; and it has already been explained that the mines had just given signs of being remunerative. That the district in which the mines are situate is rich in minerals there can be no doubt, since the adjoining property, belonging to the Cobre company, has for some time been returning dividends to the shareholders; and the circumstance of the Santiago Mines having hitherto been worked at a loss must be attributed solely to the fact that they had failed to strike upon the productive lodes. At the period when the accident occurred they had just met with a success, which promised to reward them for all their previous disappointments. This being the position of affairs, it is apparent that there should be little difficulty in obtaining the capital now requisite to bring the mines into a dividend-paying position.

RHYMNEY IRON COMPANY.—As this company, with the shares at their

present price (50 per cent. discount), pay in dividends little short of 9 per cent. per annum, while certain railway companies, much less promising, which do not pay even 4 per cent. per annum, are quoted at par, or nearly so, their relative value appears an anomaly, and we should be much pleased by an explanation. And here we may be permitted to observe that the railway recently opened to Cardiff will of necessity add considerably to the value of this company's shares. The dividend declared for the half-year, to June 30 last, was 1l. upon the 50l. shares, and 6s. per share on the 15l. shares, free of income-tax. The foregoing appeared in our Journal of Nov. 20, but we have since been informed, and which fact appears in the published reports of the directors, that the half-yearly dividend had occasionally been at 2l. per share on the 50l. shares, and 12s. per share on the 15l. shares; and this occurred consecutively in the years 1848, 1853, and 1854. At the present price of the shares (50 per cent. discount) an investor would at once receive about 9 per cent. per annum on his capital, while the future holds out the strongest probability of the amount being doubled, as was the case in the years we have given, and even an increased rate, with the improved state of the property from railway communication with the port of Cardiff. With no individual liability attaching to its shareholders (the share capital having long since been fully paid up), and the estate of the company for the most part being freehold, pereval with a boundless extent of mineral in coal and iron (the make of iron rails only per year averaging about 40,000 tons), and the new railway to Cardiff affording facilities to the transit of coal and iron, which has already appeared a marked feature in the accounts, we are at a loss to know why the shares in this company are so depreciated on the Stock Exchange. They have fluctuated but little, which may be explained by the fact of their being held by capitalists who went in for investment at the incorporation of the company, some twenty years ago, and who have since had.

PORT PHILLIP AND COLONIAL GOLD COMPANY.—By the Australian papers, to hand last mail, the further operations of this company appear to be somewhat jeopardised. On an argument for a motion to dismiss an injunction granted to restrain certain miners from trespassing or encroaching on the lands of this company, the miners' counsel had introduced the point as to the right of the Crown to the minerals raised at Clunes by the Port Phillip Company. This is a question of great importance; and if the feeling evinced in the colony by any criterion, it is one which cannot be easily settled. Indeed, it is there believed that it will have to be referred to the Queen in Council, and pending the decision, the operations of the company will, it is expected, have to be suspended.

MR. SQUIRE'S PROCESS OF PREPARING ORES FOR REDUCTION.—We hear that Mr. John H. Clement has repeated his assays of the No. 1 lot of the ore prepared by Mr. Squire for the Quartz Reduction Company, and finds the same results as his first assay; and that those repeated by Messrs. Johnson and Sons are not equal to their first returns.

SALE OF SHARES.—At Mr. March's periodical sale, on Thursday, 100 paid-up shares (10s.) shares in the Vale of Towy Railway were sold at 3l. per share. The line is leased (pursuant to Act of Parliament) to the Llanelli Railway and Dock Company for 2l. per cent. upon its capital for five years, from April 1, 1858, and 3s. per cent. for a further term of five years.

THE STEPHENSON TESTIMONIAL.—The Committee appointed to carry into effect the resolution to erect a monument to George Stephenson are making very satisfactory progress. They contemplate raising the sum of 5000l., of which nearly 3500l. are already subscribed. The Duke of Northumberland contributes 250l.; the Corporation of Newcastle, 100s.; and the firms of Hawks, Crawshay, and Sons; Wright and Brown; Losh, Wilson, and Bell; Peto and Betts; and Bolckow and Vaughan, 100l. each. The subscription list contains a good show of names, but we regret being unable to discover those of many firms and individuals who owe their whole success to the genius of the man whose memory it is now proposed to perpetuate.

MANCHESTER ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—The usual monthly meeting of the committee of management was held on Tuesday, at the offices of the secretary, Mr. Henry Whitworth, Corporation-street, when the chief inspector, Mr. R. B. Longridge, presented his monthly report, from which the following are extracts:—During the present month 358 visits have been made (three of which have been special); 934 boilers and 759 engines inspected (31 of these boilers have been examined internally, and 17 have undergone a thorough examination); diagrams have also been taken from 98 cylinders. Of these boilers 38 were found in defective state, from the following causes—Corrosion of plates 10 (1 of these dangerous); fracture of plates, 8; safety-valves out of order, 15 (3 of these dangerous); pressure-gauges out of order, 5; total, 38. Three of these boilers are unprovided with safety-valves, but are working in connection with other boilers. Since, however, junction valves intervene, which might under certain circumstances interrupt the communication, such an arrangement is decidedly objectionable and dangerous. Other defects of an ordinary character.

NORTH WALES MINING DISTRICT.—At the Westminster and Vron coal works the coal trade continues in a very brisk state, and in other parts of the district it is in a tolerably good state. From the Westminster pits a capital good business is doing towards the South, as well as to Birkenhead, and the land-sale trade there is also extremely brisk. At the other works in the district stocks are moderate. The iron trade continues steady both at the Brymbo and the Frood works, the stock of pigs at the former place having decreased of late very considerably. The orders for pipes and girders at the several foundries are extensive, and altogether there is a cheerful aspect in the general business.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT DAMAGE AT A COAL PIT.—As the engineer at Lees, Jones, and Co.'s Broadac Colliery, Hurst, was about to wind two lads out of the pit on Tuesday morning he found, immediately after putting the engine in motion, that something was amiss, and very properly stopped the engine, and made an investigation, which led to the discovery that a piece of brass step had been fastened between the cog-wheels. Had not this discovery been made, the consequence would have been that great damage would have been committed, and the lives of the lads imperilled.—*Manchester Guardian.*

WYLOM'S STEAM FUEL COMPANY.—The Master of the Rolls will make a call of 16s. per share on the contributors of this company on Dec. 7.

WEEKLY DIARY.

MEETINGS.

South Lady Bertha 51, Threadneedle-street—Dec. 6, at 2.
Alfred Consols On the mine—Dec. 6.
Wheat Baskets On the mine—Dec. 7.
Great Wheal Vor Graham-house—Dec. 8, at 1.
Trembroke and East Crimis 27, Austermars—Dec. 8, at 2.
Nantose and Penhaw 117, Bishopsgate-street—Dec. 8, at 12.
Tidmoor 13, George-yard—Dec. 10, at 1.
St. John del Rey 5, Tokenhouse-yard—Dec. 10, at 2.
Secretaries and parsons will oblige by forwarding notices of forthcoming meetings.

* * * With this week's *Mining Journal* we give a *SUPPLEMENT SHEET*, which contains—Dr. Hyde Clarke's paper "On Copper Smelting," read at the Society of Arts; Notes on Metals and Mining—No. IV.; Cornish Mine Photographs—"Redruth Market Day"; Cornish Mining Maxims; Forest of Dean—No. II.; Mineral Legislation in France; Waterford and Kilkenny Railway; The Iron Trade in Sussex; London to America in 110 Days—Iron Shipbuilding on the Tyne; Railways in Spain, &c.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, DEC. 3, 1858.

COPPER.		BRASS.		FOREIGN STEEL.	
Per lb.	s. d.	Per lb.	s. d.	Per lb.	Per Ton.
Sheets	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½
Wire	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½
Tubes	12½	12½	12½	12½	

gates there is a good jobbing trade doing at \$9.37 to \$9.50. For Spelter there is but little demand, the closing quotation being \$57.8, six months.

It is an old saying that "it never rains but it pours;" and since the discovery at East Basset scarcely a day has passed without improvements and discoveries being reported in other mines, and, in consequence, the Share MARKET has been in a state of the greatest activity throughout the week, and a great advance has taken place in several stocks. Another cause of this activity may, perhaps, be traced to the fact that many speculators have been realising large profits in East Basset, and re-investing in other progressive mines. Among those in which important improvements and discoveries have been reported since our last are—Hington Down, East Rosewarne, Lady Bertha, Wheal Charlotte, Trelawny, Providence Mines, South Condurrow, Gernick, and Tolcarne. Hingtons have been largely dealt in, and advanced from 3 to 4, $\frac{1}{2}$; the improvement is in the 100, where the lode has been valued at from 60*l*. to 100*l*. per fm., and it is to be hoped it may be of a more lasting character than that which caused a rise to 7*l*. a few months since. From 1854 to 1856 the mine paid 15,900*l*. in dividends. The ground afterwards became very hard, and the lode poor, but is now opening out again in a very favourable manner, and further west than any former discovery. Wheal Charlottes have been in considerable request at 9*l* to 10, and the mine it is expected will soon be in a dividend state again. Lady Berthas, as usual, have been fluctuating, not only daily, but almost hourly, much to the perplexity of both agents and dealers. Soon after our last week's remarks were written, shares suddenly rose from 27*l*. to 34*l*., and after constantly varying from 29*l*. to 32*l*. receded on Thursday to 27*l*. and opened on Friday morning at 35*l*., leaving off 31*l*. to 33*l*. The lode in the 40 is reported worth 4 tons of ore per fm. Wheal Harriets advanced to 20*l*., though no improvement is reported, and leave off 15*l*. to 17*l*. 6*l*. sellers. East Rosewarne rose from a nominal price of 3*l*. to 20*l*., owing to a report of the discovery of a lode of gossan containing silver. Gernick, 1*l*; a very fine and promising lode has been cut here, and the mine adjoins Trewoole and Hender. Trewoole, 17 to 18*l*; Rosewarne and Herland, 7 to 7*l*. Providence Mines, 62 to 65*l*; a good discovery, said to be worth 100*l*. per fm., has been made here, and shares in request. Wheal Margaret, 60 to 62*l*, ex dividend. Wheal Mary Ann, 46*l* to 47*l*. Herdfoot, 6*l* to 6*l*, and in request. Wheal Crebor, 7*l* to 1*l*. East Russells declined to 6*l*., and afterwards rose, and leave off 7*l* to 7*l*; no lode, it is understood, has been taken down in the 88 cross-cut this week. North Roberts are flat at 2*l* to 2*l*, but the mine going on well. Vale of Towys have been more in request at 12*l*. 6*l*. to 13*l*. 6*l*. Wheal Grenvilles have been very extensively dealt in at 2 to 2*l*, leaving off 2*l* to 2*l*, buyers; the branches containing ore in the 66 cross-cut north are now supposed to be droppers to a lode still ahead, as water is flowing out from the end, and a good discovery is daily expected. The point of intersection of these branches is 52 fms. from the northern boundary, opposite the shaft; and further east the line is 120 fms. from the boundary, and the lode has a run east and west of upwards of a mile. We mention these particulars in consequence of a report that the late discovery was near upon the northern boundary. South Caradon Wheal Hooper, 3*l* to 4*l*; a much heavier expenditure has taken place here than was originally anticipated, in machinery, &c., but the mine is now just being forked, and situated as it is in the very midst of the riches of South Caradon, there are few better speculations. East Caradons also were enquired for at 6*l* to 7*l*. South Bassets have been in request at 3*l* to 4*l*, in anticipation of cutting the lode in the 110. West Stray Park, 3*l*, and advancing; here search is being made for the lode yielding silver gossan in North Dolcoath. South Caradon, 410 to 415*l*; at the meeting a dividend of 8*l*. per share was declared. West Caradon, 125 to 130*l*. West Par, 13*l*. 6*l*. to 14*l*. 6*l*. and in request. Wheal Wrey, 1*l* to 2*l*; Tincroft, 4*l* to 4*l*. Ludco, 42*l*. 6*l*. to 47*l*. 6*l*. not quite so firm, but the mine looking well. Pendec, 4*l* to 4*l*; the mine improved in the 94. Tolcarne, 13*l*. 6*l*. to 14*l*. 6*l*.; the lode in the adit end west has improved to 12*l*. 15*l*. per fm. South Tolgus, 7*l* to 8*l*; East Tolgus, 52*l* to 57*l*; North Basset, 7*l* to 7*l*; North Frances, 7*l* to 8*l*; Cam Brea, 60 to 62*l*; Wheal Margery, 8*l* to 9*l*; North Rosecarne, 19*l* to 20*l*; Devon and Courtenay, 8*l* to 1*l*; North Downs, 2*l* to 2*l*; Wheal Arthur, 15*l*. to 17*l*; Kelly Bray, 2*l* to 2*l*; Catherino and Jane, 5*l*. to 6*l*; Grambler and St. Aubyn, 130 to 135*l*; Wheal Basset, 215 to 225*l*. Copper Hills, 9*l*; these shares are more enquired after, as it is said the East Bassett lode is to be cut. United Mines, 85 to 95*l*. Wheal Reeth, 22*l* to 25*l*, business done. Bryntail, 10 to 11*l*; the lode in the rise has further improved to 90*l*. per fm. West Seton, 285 to 295*l*. Marke Valley, 2*l* to 2*l*; rather enquired for. East Providence, 14*l*. to 16*l*; Pedu-an-drea, 16*l*. 6*l*. to 17*l*. 6*l*; North Basset, 7*l* to 7*l*; West Basset, 22*l* to 22*l*. East Bassett advanced to 150, 155*l*, and a very large business done this week, at prices varying from 130*l* to 155*l*. The lode is now reported as worth 100*l*. per fm. Wheal Trelawny has been in good request at 28*l* to 28*l*; the winze below the 142*l* is going down rich, and the capels of the lode first met with in the 152*l*. The next dividend is expected to be 2*l*. per share. Alfred Consols, 7*l* to 8*l*; North Dolcoath, 5*l* to 6*l*; Par Consols, 16*l* to 17*l*; Wheal Edward, 2*l* to 2*l*; South Carn Brea, 2*l* to 3*l*.

In the COAL MARKET, during the past week there has been a considerable falling off in the supply, and the demand not being very brisk there has not been any advance upon last week's quotations. On Monday there were only 34 ships at market, the whole of which were sold, and the prices obtained were—for best Wallsend, 18*l*. 6*l*. to 19*l*; manufacturers', 18*l*. to 15*l*. 6*l*; no second quality Wallsend or Hartley's being at market. On Wednesday there were only 28 ships at market, 26 of which were sold; the prices for best and manufacturers' remaining without alteration; and Hartley's being quoted at 14*l*. 6*l*. to 15*l*. Yesterday, there was a great increase in the supply of all descriptions of coals; 79 ships being at market, of which number only 18 were left unsold: the closing quotations were—Best Wallsend, 18*l*. 6*l*.; second quality ditto, 16*l*. 3*l*. to 17*l*. 9*l*; manufacturers', 13*l*. to 15*l*.; steam, 21*l*.

In SALT PETER, during the past week there has been but very little doing, but prices, for the most part, have remained without change; we note sales of 1000 bags of Bengal at 8*l* per cent. refraction, 32*l*. 6*l* per cent. ref., 3*l* 2*l*; we also note sales of 537 bags of Bombay, ref. 32*l* per cent., at 34*l*. and 29*l* per cent. ref., 34*l*. 6*l*. 250 tons of Bengal, August sailing, have been sold for arrival at 42*l*. 6*l*. Several hundred bags have been sold by private contract, but the particulars are not known.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 3708 tons of ore were sold, realising 22,848*l*. 0*l*. 6*l*. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 13*l*. 14*l*; average produce, 6*l*; average price, 67*l*. 3*l*; quantity of fine copper, 245 tons 6 cwt. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore copper.
Nov. 4	3487	£128 16	7 <i>l</i> 4	£6 12 0	£91 2
" 11	3704	133 1	6 <i>l</i> 15 0	60 1	90 1
" 18	4466	134 14	6	5 6 6	88 15
" 25	3285	135 10	6 <i>l</i> 6	6 0 6	93 6
Dec. 2	3708	134 14	6 <i>l</i> 8	6 3 0	93 3

Compared with last week's sale, the decline has been in the standard 6*l*, and in the price per ton of ore about 5*l*. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been in the standard, 4*l*. 3*l*, and in the price per ton about 5*l*. 3*l*.

The arrivals at Swansea include,—from Santander, 100 tons of copper ore; from Camillas, 150 tons of zinc ore; from Bilbao, 83 tons of copper ore.

The following dividends were declared during the month of Nov.:—

Devon Great Consols	£ 7 0 0	£7168 0 0
Phoenix	25 0 0	5000 0 0
Miners	2 10 0	4500 0 0
Par Consols	0 10 0	3200 0 0
West Basset	0 9 0	2700 0 0
South Wheel Frances	5 0 0	2480 0 0
South Caradon	8 0 0	2048 0 0
Providence	3 0 0	1680 0 0
Wheal Margaret	3 10 0	1588 0 0
Wheal Buller	5 0 0	1280 0 0
St. Ives Consols	2 10 0	1175 0 0
South Tolgus	2 0 0	1024 0 0
Levant	5 0 0	800 0 0
Grambler and St. Aubyn	3 0 0	729 0 0
South Garris	2 0 0	512 0 0
Cwm Eruin	0 10 0	433 10 0
Cradock Moor	0 5 0	263 15 0
Boscean	1 0 0	240 0 0
Wheal Bai	0 10 0	120 0 0
Total	£36,921	5 0

At the South Caradon Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 2504*l*. 16*l*. 3*l*; copper ore sold, 8218*l*. 7*l* 6*l*; sundries, 1*l*. 8*l*. 10*l*. = 16,724*l*. 18*l*. 10*l*.—Mine cost, merchant's bills, &c., July, 28*l* 9*l*. 8*l*. 5*l*; August, 29*l* 14*l*. 7*l*; dividend, 2048*l*. (5*l*. per share); steam whm, 27*l*; leaving credit balance, 2981*l*. 18*l*. 10*l*. upon the two months'

working. Capt. P. Clymo reported their prospects to be very good, and the new steam-whm, on Jope's shaft, had been set to work, and performing its duties remarkably well.

At Lisburne Mine meeting, on Wednesday, a dividend of 800*l*. (2*l*. per share) was declared—making 317*l*. 10*l*. paid on each 18*l*. 10*l*. share.

At Cwm Eruin Mine meeting, on Monday, the first dividend, of 433*l*. 10*l*. (10*l*. per share), was declared.

At Boscean Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 1633*l*. 6*l*. 6*l*; tin sold (less lord's dues), 3116*l*. 2*l*. 2*l*; ditto from Lower Boscean (less lord's dues), 2871*l*. 5*l*. 2*l*.—September dividend, 509*l*. 8*l*. 6*l*; mine cost, July, 755*l*. 6*l*. 10*l*; August, 776*l*. 2*l*. 2*l*; Sept., 17*l*. 10*l*. 2*l*; ditto from Lower Boscean (less lord's dues), 4423*l*. 1*l*. 2*l*; coal, 256*l*. 1*l*. 3*l*; leaving credit balance, 1304*l*. 1*l*. 2*l*. A dividend of 240*l*. (1*l*. per share) was declared, leaving balance to next account of 1651*l*. 1*l*. 2*l*. Capt. Carthew, Berryman, and Trease reported that the whm-shaft in the deep adit level, at the Lower Boscean Mine, had been held. The shaft was 27 fms. deep, the lode 1*l*. 2*l*. wide, and of a most kindly appearance for making tin.

At the Bedford United Mines meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 544*l*. 9*l*. 8*l*; ore sold, 3107*l*. 2*l*. 7*l*; carriage, 132*l*. 1*l*. 2*l*; ditto from Lower Boscean (less lord's dues), 2871*l*. 5*l*. 2*l*.—September dividend, 509*l*. 8*l*. 6*l*; mine cost, August, 500*l*. 2*l*. 3*l*; October, 500*l*. 0*l*. 1*l*; ditto, 521*l*. 0*l*. 1*l*. A dividend of 600*l*. (5*l*. per share) was declared; leaving a balance in favour of the mine, 223*l*. 1*l*. 1*l*. Mr. Kieckhofer tendered his resignation as secretary, and Mr. Laws was appointed. Capt. Jas. Phillips and James Woltersen reported that the mine had improved.

At the Great Work Consols Mine meeting, on Nov. 23, the accounts showed—Mine cost, July to Sept., 273*l*. 8*l*. 6*l*; merchant's bills, 1522*l*. 1*l*. 8*l*; carriage, 209*l*. 1*l*. 2*l*; lord's dues, 155*l*. 4*l*. 2*l*; mine cost, 4421*l*. 1*l*. 2*l*; copper ore, 50*l*; materials, 50*l*; carriage, 17*l*. 1*l*. 2*l*; leaving balance against mine, 81*l*. 0*l*. 3*l*. Capt. N. Tredinnick, Thomas Edwards, and J. John reported that they had 4*l* pitches working by 11*l*. men, at tributes varying from 2*l*. 6*l*. to 1*l*. 6*l*.; they had also 10*l* men working on tutwork. Although the report was not very encouraging, looking at their ends, and at the various pitches, the prospects were better than at their last meeting.

At the East Wheal Falmouth meeting, on Nov. 23, the accounts showed—Mine cost, July to Sept., 273*l*. 8*l*. 6*l*; merchant's bills, 1522*l*. 1*l*. 8*l*; carriage, 209*l*. 1*l*. 2*l*; lord's dues, 155*l*. 4*l*. 2*l*; mine cost, 4421*l*. 1*l*. 2*l*; copper ore, 50*l*; materials, 50*l*; carriage, 17*l*. 1*l*. 2*l*; leaving balance against mine, 81*l*. 0*l*. 3*l*. Capt. Wm. Hancock reported the engine and pitwork to be in good order, and the total number of hands employed was 72. It was agreed that the secretary should write to all shareholders in arrears of call, demanding immediate payment. The directors were re-elected, with the addition of the Rev. J. Huyle.

At the Harwood Mining Company meeting, on Nov. 26 (Mr. J. Coxon in the chair), the accounts showed—Lead ore sold, 960*l*. 1*l*. 1*l*; ore sold, 414*l*. 1*l*. 6*l*; mine cost, 60*l*; merchant's bills, 155*l*. 1*l*. 2*l*; carriage, 20*l*; lord's dues, 155*l*. 1*l*. 2*l*; mine cost, 60*l*; leaving balance in favour of mine, 235*l*. 1*l*. 1*l*. The balance of assets over liabilities was 327*l*. 4*l*. 10*l*. Capt. Wm. Hancock reported the engine and pitwork to be in good order, and the total number of hands employed was 72. It was agreed that the secretary should write to all shareholders in arrears of call, demanding immediate payment. The directors were re-elected.

At the Trelowarren Mine meeting, on Oct. 20, the report showed credits for ore sold to the extent of 1633*l*. 9*l*. 3*l*, and a balance of 1031*l*. 1*l*. 3*l*. against the adventurers. A call of 1*l*. per share was made. The report stated that the amount against the adventurers was wholly caused by the erection of the whm-engine and its appurtenances. It is also stated that the principal cost of raising the 220 tons of ore, which have been sold, was payable forthwith. The lord's tollar (Capt. Collom) had recently visited the mine, and he considered its prospects encouraging; its situation was greatly in its favour. Upon the 50*l* end, east of the cross-cut, depended the success of the mine. The committee of management were re-elected.

At the Trevole Mine meeting, on Oct. 20, the report showed credits for ore sold to the extent of 163

THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1857,
BEING THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW.
By J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., Author of the *Compendium of British Mining* (published in 1843), *Gleanings among Mines and Miners*, &c.

The FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW OF MINING PROGRESS appeared in a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET to the MINING JOURNAL of Jan. 2, 1858.

A FEW COPIES of the REVIEW OF 1855, containing Statistics of the Metal Trade, the Dividends and Percentage Paid by British and Foreign Mining Companies, and the State and Prospects of upwards of 200 Mines. Also A FEW COPIES of the REVIEW OF 1852, 1853, and 1854, MAY BE HAD on application at Messrs. WATSON and CUELL's Mining offices, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London.

Also, STATISTICS OF THE MINING INTEREST. By W. H. CUELL.

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR, published every Thursday morning, price 6d. or 2*l* per annum, contains Special Reports of Mines, and the Latest Intelligence from the Mining Districts, from an exclusive resident agent; also, Special Recommendations and Advice upon all subjects connected with Mining, and interesting to Investors and Speculators. A Record of Daily Transactions in the Share Market, Metal Sales, and General Share Lists, &c. Edited by J. Y. WATSON F.G.S., and published by WATSON and CUELL, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill.

N.B. Looking at the causes for the present depression in mining shares, Messrs. WATSON and CUELL have made a selection of a few dividend and progressive mines to pay good interest, with a probability, also, of a rise in value, the names and particulars of which will be furnished on application.

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Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

MINING IN IRELAND.—In the "Rough Notes" published in the Journal of Nov. 20, the writer, besides other objectionable remarks, alludes to a rumour that, on the recommendation of a gentleman designated Prof. Bray, a quantity of bad iron had been collected for shipment as manganese. Like many other rumours, this appears to have been the idle talk of disappointed and evil-disposed persons, to which two ready credence was given. As we know our correspondent is incapable of wilfully annoying, much less injuring any one, we are sure he will, on learning the error into which he has fallen, make the fullest reparation, and to which we shall readily lend our aid, by giving it publicity through the Journal.

THE SELECTION OF MINES.—It appears that my last on this subject has given offence to one of your correspondents, who subscripts himself "Young Cornwall," and who says he is a young geologist. I should fancy he must be very young indeed to refer me to the Carn Brea Mines. If very "Young Cornwall" will take the trouble to look over my letter, he will there see that all tin lodes, and likewise a few copper lodes, are excepted. If "Young Cornwall" really desire any information or opinion from me, he must sign his real name to his letters, and I will also add that I am an old practical geologist, and that if he be simply a theorist I shall have nothing to do with him, feeling assured that no communications from me can enlighten his darkness. Let "Young Cornwall" refer to my writings which have appeared in your valuable Journal during the past seven years, and he will then learn a great deal concerning my opinions respecting lodes, minerals, &c.—JOHN SEYMOUR: *Lostwithiel*.

MILL DAM MINE.—Is it not customary to send notices to every shareholder of intended meetings, and especially when calls have to be made? I am a shareholder in this mine, and have never been advised of a meeting about to take place. I should like to know when the various calls were made, and the total amount called up to this date.—ADVENTURER.

MINING EDUCATION.—The establishment of a Mining School in the West of Scotland must be hailed with pleasure by the well-wishers of education: and there is no doubt that this will be in connection with the institution already formed for that purpose in the North of England. The lead miners there will be enabled to participate in the advantages afforded by these establishments, and will thus form a corps of the best miners, as they have hitherto done—the most capable engineers, and those without any clique and chancery bias. The Government School of Mines is enabled to teach all the higher branches of mining and metallurgy; and whilst this flourishes there is little necessity for any local school in Cornwall. The people there appear to have gone on very well by the rule of thumb. The mode of abandoning mines, and then bringing them out under other names must be abolished. Were any comprehensive system of education adopted, with that honesty would follow; and though in the long run it may benefit the country, yet it will fail to remunerate the several knaves who now enrich themselves at the expense of the credulous dupes who believe in their misrepresentations. When the *bona fide* proprietors or adventurers of mines are alive to the necessity of, in every instance, employing educated men, and those of integrity, then I am of opinion that a district school will be established in Cornwall by Cornishmen, and be self-supporting, for there are no men in the world who are so much alive to their own interests as these clever and cunning Celts.—SCOTS.

H.—(Gracechurch-street).—Information respecting the Denham Bridge Mining Company can be obtained of Mr. F. S. Hennings, 23, Moorgate-street; Catherine and Jane Consols, of Mr. Dunford, 5, Adam's-court; and the Dale Mine, of Messrs. Brunton, 10, Regent-street, W.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The accounts which have lately come to hand show the necessity of a continuous communication throughout the length of the British possessions on the North American continent: this, however, must be a work of years. It has now been satisfactorily proved that not only in the Hudson's Bay territory, but likewise in Canada, there are large deposits of the valuable minerals, such as tin, copper, lead, &c. There is abundance of wood for fuel, and if this were cleared away the land would be rendered fit for agricultural and pastoral purposes. I would advise that our speculating capitalists should rather turn their attention to the development of these useful deposits, than waste their money and energies on the gold discoveries there. The experiences of California and Australia must have taught them a salutary lesson, which it is to be hoped they have profited by. On those delusive schemes several millions of money were wastefully expended, which if employed elsewhere might have been productive of profitable results to those who invested their cash in them; while as it is it has been of no benefit, except to the few individuals who obtained a premium on their shares, and those persons employed, who held out hopes to the directors of returns so long as any capital remained. It is well known that hundreds of the humbler classes of life were ruined by these projects, and there is scarcely a small town in the United Kingdom but what can produce its victims to that wide-spread delusion.—T. B.

FOREIGN MINING MANAGEMENT.—It appears to me that one of the great causes of the failure of several of these associations is the nepotism and favouritism generally exercised in the selection of superintendents. Instead of being persons chosen for their mining abilities and knowledge of the sciences allied to it, they are either relations of directors, or a heterogeneous class, comprising among the number bankrupt merchants, briefless barristers, half-pay military and naval officers, civil engineers who have never been employed in that capacity in England, persons selected from the mercantile marine, or clerks taken from behind a desk. These gentlemen, in general, have no knowledge of the property they are about to manage, nor do they possess one single requirement to fit them for the office they undertake. It is, then, to be wondered at that in nearly every instance they disappoint the expectations of their employers; and in those isolated cases where success is achieved it is more to be attributed to good fortune, and a happy concurrence of circumstances over which they have no control, than to any ability on their part. It would be ridiculous to refer to any particular mine or persons; but I cannot at present call to mind any gold mining company which is working successfully. Where is the Waller, London and Virginia, Liberty, and other North American mines? What has become of the Mount Carbon Coal, and a host of others I could refer to? Let, then, shareholders for the future, before they embark in any of these projects, ascertain not only whether the directors are men in whom they can repose confidence, but, at the same time, they should endeavour to know whether the persons appointed to superintend the operations on the spot are capable of fulfilling their duties.—A PRACTICAL MAN.

FORFEITURE OF MINING SHARES.—"E. H." (Wolverhampton).—The point put is a doubtful one, and cannot be satisfactorily answered, owing to the absence of information as to the nature of the company, whether incorporated or not? Our opinion, however, is that "E. H." is liable to calls in respect of debts owing by the company before the forfeiture, and that in all probability he will be summoned as a contributory by the Court of Chancery. "E. H." should recollect that the winding-up is to satisfy creditors, and any act (such as forfeiture) done by the company cannot affect such creditors without their express consent and concurrence.

TREWANE UNITED COPPER.—This company, we were informed, was some time since in liquidation. It was stated that a small balance would be returned to the shareholders. I have seen no account of any meeting for that purpose: this was always held on the mines. Probably some of your correspondents in the district will be enabled to afford the information required.—B. L.: *Bath*.

WHEAL BRAY.—Can any one give me information about this mine, and what is being done at it?—MINERALOGIST.

COPPIAPO SMELTING COMPANY.—As great interest is now excited on the subject of copper smelting, I think, if the directors of this company were to publish periodical reports as to their proceedings it would be highly satisfactory to the outlying shareholders. I by no means wish they should state the price they pay for the ores, or the stock they have on hand, but it is of some importance that it should be known whether the smelting operations are proceeding satisfactorily or otherwise.—COOPER.

L. S. B. (Portsmouth).—The company has been for some considerable period under liquidation; several meetings have been called, but hitherto no definitive steps have been taken. The directors have received no remuneration for their services, but have placed that account to the debit of the company. The shareholders are now out of the jurisdiction of the court, and nothing more can be expected from that quarter. Probably some solution may be arrived at early in the ensuing year.

THE NEW MINING DISTRICT.—We defer publishing the letter of "A Looker-On" until we have made further enquiries relative to the district alluded to.

GOLD IN ENGLAND.—Observing in your last Journal the observations under the signature of Charles Low, relative to this long-unclosed question, that it has been fully proved the process by smelting is the most economical and efficacious method of reducing every description of auriferous substances, and obtaining every particle of gold from them, I should be glad if that gentleman, or any other person, would state where and when any of those "proofs" were practised? and what prevents that process being publicly acted upon, and fully tested?—A MINE PROPRIETOR.

ROTATING BUDDLES.—Could you favour me with the date of Mr. Zonner's patent for his rotating baffle, and also refer me to any other rotating baffle which has hitherto been patented?—X. Y. Z.

CENTRATION OF COPPER ORES.—In your Journal of March 21 your correspondent, "Germannicus," refers to the above-mentioned process of concentrating copper ores of low percentage. I should be glad to read an outline of his method, and to be informed whether it is similar to the manner of centration practised in the South of Spain, and whether it is applicable to any ores besides sulphurites. I should also be glad to be referred to the date of the patent mentioned by "Germannicus," and to any others of a similar character.—X. Y. Z.

QUARTZ REDUCTION COMPANY.—With reference to a letter in your last Journal, "On the Amalgamation of Gold-bearing Quartz," containing some particulars of an experiment undertaken by the Quartz Reduction Company, I think it right to state that the facts are incompletely, and in some respects erroneously, stated, and were published without my knowledge or sanction.—W. J. VIAN: 3, Old Broad-street.

GOLD REDUCTION.—The experiments by Mr. Squire, although they prove the feasibility of his process by assay, do not, however, show that it will be profitable to any company to use. I have been informed, on good authority, that quartz veins in California may be traced for upwards of 20 miles. Of this there can be no doubt; but it must not be inferred that on this account the whole of the run is equally rich. Gold, it is well known, is nearly as largely diffused as iron; and a quartz vein may be rich in gold for several fathoms and then poor for many miles on the same lead. The great question to be solved is the selection of the quartz, and not to break any of that but what will absolutely pay for the cost of its extraction. Nearly all the gentlemen who chemically manipulate upon metals, whether gold, silver, copper, or tin, always appear to forget the first and principal cost—mining. Without this it is economically carried out no successful results can be obtained, although profits to be derived may be shown on paper.—T. T.

TRIBURGET MINE.—I expected Mr. Ennor would have adopted my suggestion, made in your Journal of Nov. 20, and given us extracts from the books, showing the exact amount of profits divided. This would at once settle the question between him and some of your other correspondents.—W. T.: St. Austell.

COPPER SMELTING.—"F. A." (City).—The writer referred to by Dr. Hyde Clarke as having written an elaborate paper on copper smelting was Mr. J. T. Crowe. It appeared in the year 1845.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—In the Journal of Nov. 27, in his remarks on North Robert Mine, Mr. N. Ennor says that some time since I was called in to examine that mine by a paying shareholder, and that at a later period it was arranged to call me in again, to get up a *faucourable* report. I beg to inform you, and those who may take any interest in the matter, that on both occasions Mr. J. H. Murchison, and he only, requested me to *carefully* inspect the mine, and to give a *minute and detailed* report of the condition and prospects of the mine, without the slightest hint what kind of a report he would like to have. Mr. Ennor must have been misinformed in this matter, nor can I think on reflection that he will believe I should lend myself to give any other than a *truthful* report, to the best of my judgment.—C. THOMAS: *Kilrose, Camborne*.—[We readily insert this letter, which was really scarcely necessary, looking at the position and character of the parties connected with this mine.]

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—Seeing some remarks in the Journal from Mr. N. Ennor to the height of the backs of the 66 to the 55 fm. level (so called), there are only 7 fms. 2 ft. 10 in. backs, owing to so much level being lost in the 66, and the 55 being carried very *deep*, so we have not so much backs as Mr. Ennor says by 3 fms. 3 ft. 2 in. This will show that Mr. Ennor is out of his calculation.—JOHN GOLDSWORTHY.

ASTURIAN MINING COMPANY.—The affairs of this company are, I am now told, finally wound-up. Shares were to have been offered to those of the old shareholders who wished to join in the monster undertaking, which was to have been assisted by the Spanish Credit Mobilier. Can any of your correspondents inform me whether these will be quoted on the Stock Exchange, if the requisite requirements are complied with. This is a question with many of us. Since Bravo Murillo confiscated the 50 per cent. of the Spanish bondholders neither the funds or railway stock of Spain have been allowed to be quoted here or on the Amsterdam Bourse. Would this be the same with mines belonging to a Spanish company?—R. R.

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that the business of the company shall be managed by the directors, who are to exercise all such powers of the company as are not by the Act or Articles of Association declared to be exercisable by the company in general meeting, and directs that minutes shall be made by directors in books of all appointments of officers, of the names of the directors present at each meeting, of all orders made by the directors, and of all resolutions and proceedings of meetings of the company, and of the directors and committees of directors. Not one word is said as to the right of shareholders to inspect these books, which are the proceedings of the directors; but we find that directors are to cause true accounts to be kept of the stock in hand of the company, of money received and expended, of the credits and debits of the company; and such accounts are to be kept in a cash-book, journal, and ledger, at the principal office of the company, and open to the inspection of shareholders.

It, therefore, seems clear that the Legislature never contemplated shareholders having the right to inspect the proceedings of the directors, and this is further evident from the power given to auditors who have the right to call for all books kept by the directors, in order to test the accuracy of the books of account and balance-sheet. In other words, the Legislature seems to say to the shareholders—We give you no right to inspect the minutes and proceedings of the directors. We do give you the right to inspect the books of account of the company, but in order to protect your interests we give power to the auditor to inspect the minute-book and proceedings of the directors, in order to test the accuracy of the accounts in the books of the company. Really this seems to be as much protection as the shareholder has a right to, and as little confidence as the directors ought to have reposed in them if results are to be looked for beneficial to all concerned.

London, Liverpool, Manchester, and Glasgow have failed to impress the Government with the importance of the territory of Sarawak as a point of British commerce in the Eastern Archipelago. The deputation is a failure, and Lord DERBY has taken the whole responsibility of being in the political negative upon himself and his colleagues. Whether looming accidents will evidence his wisdom, or history ratify it with favourable appreciation, is a matter of opinion. Whatever be the verdict of the future, we have only to deal with the pure mineral and commercial features which present themselves.

The value to England of the north-west coast of Borneo has long been an agitated question, and as we have said its political bearings come not within our sphere, the mineral resources and commercial applicability of Sarawak form the basis of our argument in favour of the views of the late deputation. The China seas are now a maritime region to which the commerce of this country will naturally tend, and Rajah BROOKE's territory is, in its geographical position and in the peculiarity of its resources, admirably calculated to promote in those latitudes this great implement of our moral influence and power. The coal field already discovered by Mr. COULSON, one of the gentlemen comprising the deputation, is 40 miles in length and 80 miles broad, and its produce, of a very valuable description, has been advantageously used by the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and by various steamers belonging to other owners. One coal mine in the dependency of Sarawak is only 20 miles from the sea. A tramway of 3 miles has been laid down, and the mines at this moment are in full operation.

This coal has been pronounced a first-rate steam coal, while the explorations, showing the mineral value of the territory, exhibit various seams of coal of from 4 to 5 ft. in thickness. The extent of workings in the mines referred to as in full work runs 300 yards under the mountain; and, quoting the words of Mr. COULSON—“When I left Borneo there were about 500 tons in the same steamer for Singapore, which sold for about 86 per ton, equal to 30s. at Singapore.” And Mr. COULSON adds—“The Borneo coal is equal to anything we can get from India.” So far for its carboniferous products. Antimony of a very superior quality has been also discovered, and is rather extensively used for type. There are, no doubt, other minerals of great mercantile value yet unexplored; but even those which have been cited establish the vast importance of the accession suggested to the Government.

With regard to the progress made in the social and industrial character of the country since its cession to Sir JAMES BROOKE; the town of Sarawak at the period of his initiative numbered only 1000, or very little more than that number of inhabitants, while at the present day it counts a population of 25,000; and its buildings evidence—as mosques, courts of justice, &c., a civilisation reflecting most favourably on his administration, and on the character of the people. The value of the Sarawak exports have increased in a period of ten years to 300,000. However, the die is for the time being cast. The British Government of the day eschews the idea of a protectorate for Sarawak; and while we decline to discuss the validity of its policy, we earnestly hope the time will soon arrive when the question will assume a more practical position, and one more consonant with British interests.

Our Eastern Empire, relieved from a system of government which, owing to its dual nature and character, not unfrequently negatived the advantages commerce with this country is so well calculated to bestow, offers a fair field to the speculative and the enterprising. India, under the immediate sovereignty of the British Crown, will, in the natural course of things, consequent on such centralisation of constitutional authority, become more and more incorporated with our commercial prosperity; and, as time moves on, the development of its vast resources, through our home industry, will indoctrinate the Asiatics in those principles of reciprocation by which peace is far more easily maintained than by the exhibition of physical force, no matter how well organised. A fleet of merchant vessels has much greater moral effect on any community than a royal navy, and lines of railway than the files of a standing army. Not that we for a moment would detract from the high and well-earned character of our naval and military forces, or attempt to deny the necessity which exists for securing their permanent effectiveness; but, nevertheless, experience teaches this great truth, that commerce is the most powerful civiliser, ever inducing, through self-interest, a people to the exercise of industry, and leading them through peacefulness to prosperity.

The time has now arrived when every encouragement should be given by the Government of this country to enterprise in the East; we say encouragement, because although private individuals will be found to embark in large Oriental undertakings, still the state of the community in India, however the revolutionary spirit is being subdued, suggests to the public in this country apprehensions which can only be allayed by the Government exercising its every energy to further the legitimate efforts of public companies, and protect their interests.

To thoroughly connect Calcutta with the North-West Provinces of India, making Delhi the centre of an industrial region, has long been considered a matter of wisest policy; and late events have shown that the influence of remunerative employment, had it been at an earlier period brought to bear on the people of our eastern possessions, would have tended to control that fanaticism which excited them to so sanguinary a revolt as that we are now in the act of suppressing.

The flax and cotton growing capabilities of several districts in the East are at this moment attracting the attention of the Government, and of those more immediately connected with the branches of manufacture dependent on such produce. Some years ago a very able work, by a then Member of the House of Commons, intimately conversant with the climate and soil of India, invoked the consideration of our Government to this important subject; and it predicted that before many years this country, in her own defence, and in order to “keep India quiet,” would have to foster the cultivation, among others, of those neglected products. Nothing will do more to overcome the absurdities of caste in India than agriculture and commerce, for mankind gradually forget their prejudices in their attention to self-interest—that great amalgamator of the human kind. From the Himalayas to Cape Comorin the influence of our Oriental commerce will be beneficially felt; and it would be an anomaly indeed were we to fail in effecting through our own civilisation the moral well-being of those whom we have subdued to our rule. Among 180,000,000 of people there are surely minds,—millions of minds,—though uncultured, susceptible of that improvement we have it in our power to effect.

The principal productions of agricultural labour in India at the present time are paddy (rice), indigo, tobacco, linseed, mustard, peas, and other vegetables. Cotton is raised in small quantities; and to give an idea of the low standard at which the necessities of life among the labouring classes can be obtained, it has been shown that the cost of feeding 20 persons amounts in some districts to 1½ rupee per diem for the whole, or 3s. of our money. This is hardly conceivable, but it is, nevertheless, a fact, and it is obviously in favour of those who in the future extend their enterprises to those regions. We understand a project is on the *tapia* to form a society, which will bear the name of the General, Commercial, and Agri-

cultural East India Company, the intents of which may be inferred from its intitulation. It would be premature to enter now upon the merits or demerits of such an enterprise, and we only refer to it as indicating a step in the right direction.

Beyond the sea-girt isles of Great Britain no two events are more calculated to beneficially affect our general commerce and MINING interest than the recent mineral discoveries in British Columbia, and the newly re-organised Government of Prussia under the Regent. At the first glance, it might not be supposed a change in the political administration of a country like Prussia, which for some years has been, from causes it is not our province to discuss, descending to a second-rate position among the European powers, could possibly, to any material extent, influence the further well-being of the industry we more immediately represent. A little consideration will, however, clear up the matter. Many thousands of English capital have found their way, in the shape of mining investments, to that country, and have been, with but slight exception, lost—irretrievably lost; not, it is just to state, from treacherous indications or extraordinary failings of her mineral resources, but mainly from the organisation of public companies under that law which gives to one man—for instance, the Gerant, or responsible representative of the association—a power of the most irresponsible character. He can pledge the credit of the company by whom he is appointed to any extent; for although his accounts are between them and him may be called at, the law eschews all the niceties of the pleas advanced, and insures, as far as possible, payment to creditors for the supply of either necessary or unnecessary *matériel* for mining purposes. The Gerant is the official of the company, and the *Gesellschaft* must pay, and pay fully and promptly. They may appeal afterwards against the knavery or extravagance of their Gerant, and punish him, should they prove him *actually* dishonest, but all bills signed by him must be met without a murmur.

Within a few years some of the most valuable mining enterprises in Germany have been ruined by the recklessness of those absolute managers; and so convinced now has the proprietor of mineral property in Prussia and the neighbouring states become of the necessity of guarding against such disastrous occurrences, that the question of revising the code of German mining laws is freely under discussion; and it is to be desired such provisions will be suggested to the Government as will meet the exigency of the case. We should not now refer to this state of things did we not anticipate the appearance, in spring of many foreign enterprises on our market; and we feel it our duty to warn capitalists against the dangers to be apprehended from purchasing stock in companies whose interests are consigned so absolutely to one official. It would be invidious to name the adventures which have failed from this cause. It is not our wish to injure any particular person or persons by such an exposure, but it is our determination to prevent, in every instance, injury and injustice to the public.

The command of capital or credit leads many people, and particularly foreigners, into the most extraordinary vagaries. We will instance one of the many. In one adventure 40,000*l.*, if not 60,000*l.*, was the sum expended on surface works, buildings, &c., before a pound weight of ore was raised, or even looked for, beyond the “indications” which every miner knows should be very “undoubted” before 40,000*l.* or 60,000*l.* should be so lavishly expended. But so it was, and it is now cited in proof of the value of that caution we are earnestly bound to suggest to those who would embark in continental mining projects particularly. In the opening of the next year, the account reaches us that many such projects will test our market buoyancy, but while information is at this moment proffered to capitalists, the hope is expressed that foreign organisers of companies, looking for support from British capital, will frame their associations more commercially equitable than hitherto. Facts are the best proofs of good intentions in matters of business, and we hope the hint will not, in this instance, be thrown away.

The recent accounts from the gold fields in British Columbia are suggestive of great hope in their future prosperity. The prospect is certainly of the most cheering nature, and it is anticipated the Columbian yield of the precious metal will surpass that of both Australia and California. Owing to the extreme fineness in which the gold is distributed through the earth at the various diggings or “bars,” the miners experience great difficulty in washing it thoroughly out—in fact, the process being carried on by means of the rudest washing machines, or “rockers,” is most imperfect, and now occurs an opportunity for testing those various modes and machinal “infallibilities” for the extraction of gold which for some years have been dimmed into the public ear. Hero lies a fair field for competition: the Columbian gold at the surface workings is of the minutest granules, and it will be curious to watch the variations of effectiveness, should the several systems of “gold extraction” be brought into play.

The geological features of rocks a Fraser River are metamorphic slaty rocks, principally gneiss and mica-schist, with intrusive granite and syenite dykes. As a rule, mica is rather scarce. The felspar is common potash felspar, and is usually tolerably compact, and not much weathered. The workings at present are for the most part superficial; but where in a few instances the miners sunk to a depth of from 1 to 7 ft. the gold was found as abundant as in the surface mould and sand. The miners are at easy work, and amassing fast; some acknowledge to a remuneration for their labour of 3, 4, and 6 dollars per diem; others as high as 20 dollars. It is, however, difficult to arrive at the truth, as their “polis” is to give a shallow account of their find, even when it deepens the most intrinsic interest. It is now evident our Columbian dependency is a region of “untold wealth,” and will no doubt attract to it the enterprising of every class. Again it will, in a social point of view, have the advantage of the experience so dearly bought in California and at the Australian diggings, where for a length of time the absence of order lessened the value of the vast riches the community had within their reach. The Government, however, steadily providing for the maintenance of law, and the protection of life and property in Columbia; anticipating the time when the multitudes of every land will be gathered together for gold mining, and the prosecution of trade and commerce contingent on the acquirement of wealth. But few years will pass ere British Columbia will be one of the most flourishing dependencies of this country.

Another company has been added to the already fearfully long list of unsuccessful foreign mine adventure—a resolution having been passed at the meeting, on Monday, for the voluntary winding-up of the company of proprietors of the ROYAL CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF SAN FERNANDO (CUBA). Before the company was formed, a very elaborate paper upon the mineral riches of the district wherein the mines are situated was read before the Geological Society; and the author of the paper provided himself with beautifully-coloured diagrams, in order that no misapprehension might exist as to the situation and enormous dimensions of the various lodes which it was proposed to work. If we mistake not, thanks are voted by the learned society in question to Prof. ANSTED, for the great addition which he had made to their former stock of knowledge; yet, on Monday, the directors of the Royal Consolidated Copper Mines of San Fernando (Cuba) had the temerity to insert in their report that “no reliance whatever could be placed in the reports made by Prof. ANSTED and Capts. NORTHEY and MOYLE, on the faith of which the company had been formed.” With two such conflicting statements as these before us, we are almost at a loss to decide whether the mines are rich or poor. We have the assertions of Prof. ANSTED and Capts. NORTHEY and MOYLE that the prospects of success were extraordinary in the first place, and against these assertions we have that of Capt. GILL, that no sooner had he commenced operations than he abandoned all hopes of finding ore, and his declaration that all previous reports of having large and rich lodes were erroneous. The truth of Capt. GILL’s statements being, moreover, confirmed by Prof. ANSTED, who, after a second visit to Cuba at the request of the directors of the company, having corroborated Capt. GILL’s report, and recommended the outlay of a second 20,000*l.*, “to search for ore at a greater depth.” Further particulars are, however, required to clear up the mystery. That the mines were really valuable, to the best of Mr. ARRIETTA’s belief, is evident, since he demanded 370,000*l.* for the transfer of them to the company, estimating that 30,000*l.* would be an ample fund for working capital. To provide these two amounts, the nominal capital of the projected company was fixed at 400,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* each. Of these 40,000 shares, 37,000 were handed over to the original proprietor, 2000 were subscribed for and paid upon, and 100 still remain unissued—subscriptions for 2000 shares were all that could be obtained for working a property just acquired for 370,000*l.* What apathy on the part of English capitalists!

The shareholders who subscribed the working capital, feeling that the mines are so utterly worthless that any further expenditure upon them would be worse than useless, very naturally thought that the original proprietors would not object to relinquish their 370,000*l.* worth of shares upon the property being re-conveyed to them, considering that the company having spent some 16,000*l.* in testing the capabilities of the mines might be regarded by the original proprietors as a sufficient penalty for

their (the subscribing shareholders) credulity in Spaniards. But Mr. ARRIETTA informs them coolly (for Spaniards are not always so fiery as our novel writers describe them) that “the idea is not entertained,” and that “the thing (meaning, of course, the mine) must be considered as a spoiled article,” although the shareholders have paid so handsomely to spoil it; the effect of Mr. ARRIETTA’s decision being that the subscribing shareholders will be entitled, upon the distribution of the remaining assets, to a dividend of only three-fortieths of the amount which they would have received had the re-transfer of the property been accepted. Now, when shares are subscribed for in a company where thirty-seven fortieths of the nominal capital are appropriated by the promoters, the subscribers do not deserve pity; but promoters who make such demands should not forget the great disappointment which Shakespeare makes Shylock undergo,—“But take thou more or less than a just pound thou diest, and all thy goods are confiscate.” They must remember that there is a very proper principle of law in England, that where by false representations a man is induced to alter his position for the worse he has a remedy against him by whose representations he has been misled. We do not for a moment attribute any improper motives to Mr. ARRIETTA, but certainly 370,000*l.* seems a large sum to charge for a property which, after 15,000*l.* being expended upon it, turns out to be comparatively worthless; and we refer to the position of the present company, in order to warn capitalists in future against embarking in foreign adventures, which the promoters consider so extremely valuable as to justify them in demanding 93 per cent. as their share of a company’s profit.

THE MINING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF CORNWALL.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WEST CORNWALL.]

DEC. 2.—There seems to be every prospect of an increasing business in mines at the commencement of the ensuing year. The improving price of copper, and the advance in the standard for ores, will tend to stimulate activity in the mining market, especially when the general belief is that the standard will further advance between this and the opening of 1859. It is usually observable that the standard considerably advances about the close of the year. Last year it was not so, but that was an exceptional year, owing to the disastrous commercial panic. We may hope in the present year to see the usual course of a healthy state of things; and though the improvement in metals cannot be expected to be so rapid as at periods when trade is more buoyant, still we may confidently expect that there will be a steady, though moderate, progression. The tin smelters have lately been giving better prices, as well as the copper companies, and a further rise in tin, it is thought, cannot be long delayed.

There is a somewhat better spirit coming over the mining share market. A week or two ago the business was almost wholly limited to dividend shares; but now some of the more promising mines in which our discoveries have been made, though not sufficient to bring them to a dividend state, are finding some degree of favour. The rise in East Basset shares is an example of what may accrue from a judicious outlay of capital in mines. Those who purchased in anticipation of cutting the lode in the 80 are now almost sure to be liberally rewarded; the lode is reported to be worth 60*l.* per fathom, and the price of shares has gone up to 135*l.* and 140*l.* The shares in Wheal Basset are also firm, in consequence of the eastern part of the mine looking better.

At South Frances, the new lode is opening valuable ore ground, and its position in the sett is another feature of importance. North Frances is reported to have a better appearance at Eales’s shaft. East Carn Brea has a very promising lode in the 14 ft. level, likely to make more ore in depth. South Tolgus continues to look well in the bottom of the mine. Old Tolgus has recently improved. Carn Brea is looking very well both for tin and copper, and shares are firm. Wheal Clifford has discovered a great extent of very productive ore ground, and the shareholders expect considerable dividends after the debt has been paid off. The United Mines are also doing well, and raising large quantities of ores; on the last two months’ working the profit has been 1659*l.*, thus paying off the previous debt of the mine, and leaving a balance in hand of 895*l.* The agents expect to make the same amount of profit in the next two months. The 220 east, on the Hot lode, produces from 12 to 13 tons per fm. of ore, of about 7*l.* produce, and some other points of the mine are very productive. Alfred Consols shares are low. Great Alfreys are also flat. Wheal Ellen is increasing samplings, and likely to do well. Wheal Margaret is raising a large quantity of tin, and making a profit of between 500*l.* and 600*l.* monthly; the lodes are not at present very productive in the ends, but probably they may improve.

The failure of the Mining School at Truro, after an existence of three years, is well known to most readers of the *Mining Journal*. The school was closed at Michaelmas last, and since then (during the present month) the Royal Institution of Cornwall has held its annual meeting, at which the Council, as usual, presented a report, and in that report referred at considerable length to the Mining School in Cornwall. The Council attributed the discontinuance of that school, not so much to the want of subscriptions from gentlemen of the county (who, it appears, were willing to contribute for a longer period), as to the “hopelessness of obtaining that Government aid, the legitimate expectation of which had been the basis of the calculations originally formed as to the financial possibility of the undertaking.” The Council, however, also mentioned “the absence of any cordial response from the representatives of mining labour or capital,” which is nothing less than an acknowledgment that the school was not popular. But although it was not supported by the mining interest, the Council assert that the experiment has not been unproductive. “The number of pupils,” they say, “increasing from year to year, will bear favourable comparison with the beginnings at the great Government Schools in Jermyn-street, or at Freiberg; and the knowledge and practical skill in scientific research here acquired by several among them may be expected to render these individuals not only highly useful and distinguished in the exercise of their profession, but centres of beneficial influence, in doing away with prejudices, and diffusing a just appreciation of the advantages which practical arts must derive from the scientific training of those destined to exercise them.”

It is, therefore, clear that the Council of the Royal Institution of Cornwall are of opinion that some benefit has resulted from the operation of the now defunct Mining School. They knew it would terminate at Michaelmas last, and, with that anticipation, they concerted another plan of operations, which was discussed at the last meeting of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society. According to the statement of Dr. Barham, one of the secretaries of the Royal Institution, subscriptions towards carrying out this new proposition had been promised to the amount of 116*l.*, and it was estimated that 150*l.* a year would be sufficient for the working of the scheme. The proposed plan is, that the master (there is to be only one master or teacher under this new scheme) shall, in the course of the summer, visit the whole of the mining districts in the county, and give such instruction as is necessary in the local schools; the Council also to assist the schools in forming mineralogical collections, and to pay competent persons to give instruction on the mining floors. The formation of evening schools is another part of the proposed scheme, and appears to be one of the best parts of it. The master appointed is Mr. Richard Pearce, son of a tinsmith and assayer at Dolcoath Mine; a young man who acted as laboratory assistant at the late Mining School at Truro, and who has acted partly as an assayer. An evening school has been opened at Pool by Mr. Pearce, as a sort of example of what is hereafter intended to be worked on a more extended scale, and the charge made is 1*l.* per week, the instruction being intended for four days of the week, and includes elementary chemistry, mineralogy, and chemistry of the metals; the latter consisting of analyses of minerals by simple chemical experiments, and by means of a blowpipe, each student conducting his own experiments.

The scheme at present appears to be in rather a crude and undeveloped state; but it certainly contains the germs of a more popular system of instruction than was practised at the late Mining School at Truro. It may be said that that was a higher class of instruction, it being accompanied by laboratory experiments; but it was too much of a merely scientific teaching, and the mining interest failed to see that the school at Truro would turn out any other than merely educated young men, whilst the real want was a supply of men of practical ability in conjunction with education. The system of evening schools, if established, as the council suggest, in the chief mining centres, at St. Just, Camborne, Redruth, St. Austell, and Liskeard, may do much to awaken amongst experienced working miners a desire for a still higher class of instruction, and may stimulate, also efforts in the way of self-education. If the plan be well followed out,

though it may appear to be of humble pretensions, it is likely to work much more good than the more ambitious schemes which have preceded it.

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT WOLVERHAMPTON.]

DEC. 2.—The Iron Trade continues quiet. Orders are not numerous, as is usually the case at this season. Pig-iron continues at former rates, but as most of the makers have contracts up to Christmas, but little is selling at the present time. The ironmasters in North Staffordshire are tolerably busy, owing to their being able to sell at lower rates. In that district the iron trade is making rapid progress.

The Hardware Trades are rather quiet, but, on the whole, a fair business is being done, and the manufacturers have passed through the late crisis far better than on previous occasions of a similar character. Tin and copper both appear likely to rise.

The colliers are generally at work at the reduced wages. A meeting of the coalmasters was held on Nov. 25, at Birmingham, when the fact of some three or four masters having given 6d. per day above the reduced scale was considered. Enquiry showed that the cases were unimportant or exceptional, and it was resolved—

That there is no alteration in the state of the coal and iron trades to justify any departure from the resolutions of the last meeting; and the deviations of the rates paid to the Brooch coal miners in question are too limited and unimportant to be of any authority or guidance for the other coalmasters of the district.

Two attempts have been made at Oldbury to get up meetings of shopkeepers to condemn the masters for refusing to give the 6d. per day advance, but in both cases in which they were called the attendance was very small. At the second, on Tuesday, J. McCafferley, one of the leading promoters of the late strike and of the proposed union of South Staffordshire miners with those of the North of England, announced that so soon as this union could be effected a renewed strike would take place for the 6d. per day advance. It is to be hoped that the miners will not be so advised. The iron trade is now very much depressed, but it is hoped that by March or April next year a decided change for the better will be experienced, when the men may fairly claim an advance. The late strike, besides causing enormous loss to all parties, has done much to retard the progress of that good understanding which it was hoped was growing up between employers and workmen.

Some time ago an account was given in this letter of some South Staffordshire miners being induced to go to Warren Vale, Yorkshire, to work for Messrs. Sellars and Goodinson. I, having a strong impression at the time that the statement was highly exaggerated and distorted, gave it as that of one of the colliers. It is now stated by Mr. C. Goodinson, that the account contained six misstatements, of which the principal are that the men were never promised 30s. a week, it being only stated that this was the sum generally earned in that locality; that instead of misleading them by saying that the colliers at Warren Vale were inefficient as a reason of engaging Staffordshire men, Mr. Goodinson says no such statement was ever made, and the men were repeatedly and candidly told that there was a strike.

A case of some interest was heard to-day in the Court of Common Pleas, in which the Wolverhampton New Water-works Company are the plaintiffs, and Mr. G. Holyoake, of the firm of Holyoake, Goodricke, and Holyoake, bankers, in this town, is the defendant. Mr. Holyoake was the chairman, and in fact the originator of the company above-named. At first its directors were nearly all local men; but, subsequently, as a number of gentlemen from Manchester and other places, of large capital and eminent commercial position, were induced to join the company, the result of investigation led to a good deal of dissatisfaction on the part of the new shareholders, and ultimately to the withdrawal of all the old officials, and the resignation of several of the local directors, including Mr. Holyoake, the chairman, these being replaced by some new shareholders. The present action throws some light on the disputes which led to these charges. The company sue Mr. Holyoake for 50,627¹, being the amount due from calls on 1356 shares allotted to him. The defendant pleads that the shares in question were only formally allotted, to enable the company to exercise their borrowing powers under the special Act, which requires that the whole amount of shares shall be first allotted before the company can be in a position to borrow money. The issue raised upon this plea is that the directors who made the allotment (of whom the defendant himself was one) had no authority from the company to allot shares otherwise than *bona fide*. There is also a demur on this plea, to the effect that the defendant cannot plead his own wrong. The borrowing powers of the company were exercised immediately after this allotment, and several of the shareholders have advanced money to a large amount on the faith of the whole of the shares having been allotted, and of one-half of the amount (namely 50,000¹) having been paid up.

On the hearing of the case to-day before Mr. Justice Cockburn, the plaintiff's second witness, Mr. Charles Clarke, having proved that the 1356 shares on which the amount of calls up to the present time was sought to be recovered were placed as security for money owing to the Bank, in which the defendant was a partner, with the understanding that no calls were to be paid on the same, Mr. Justice Cockburn ruled that there was no case for a jury; and a formal verdict was taken for the plaintiffs on the first and third counts. The points of law were reserved. As this case involves the point whether directors can colourably allot shares, and in virtue of such allotment exercise their borrowing powers, whilst the allottees can refuse to pay on the shares so allotted, the decision of the judges is looked forward to with some anxiety. It is right to add that the partnership between Mr. George Holyoake and his brother, Sir F. L. H. Goodricke, as bankers, has been dissolved.

An engine for raising the stuff is at once to be erected at the Ribden Mine, the horse-whim being insufficient to draw the large quantity produced from the many places now in operation. Ore of the richest quality is being broken from the rise in the back of the 50.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

DEC. 2.—There is a steady demand for all descriptions of iron, and particularly rails, owing to the requirements for continental lines. We have satisfaction in reporting a continued firmness in prices, and also an increased enquiry for iron for the United States. The cutlery trades at Sheffield are improving, and there appears to be every indication that with the new year we shall commence a new era of prosperity for the Iron Trade.

The most important feature connected with the mineral interest of Derbyshire at the present time is the unprecedented demand for coals, arising solely from the strikes of colliers in the South Yorkshire and some few other districts. It was obvious to every one, at this season of the year, that a continuance of these strikes would absorb the stocks where these disputes existed. This having been the case, the coalmasters have been most seriously inconvenienced to meet demands which they were under contract to supply, and hence recourse has been had to the collieries of Derbyshire, which up to the present period have been free from strikes. The Derbyshire coalmasters, therefore, are not only called upon to supply their own customers, but to meet the requirements of others whose supplies have been greatly shortened or altogether stopped by strikes. The demand for coals in Derbyshire, therefore, is much greater than the supply, although every exertion is being made to meet it. No collier need now be in want of employment in Derbyshire. The West Staveley Collieries, near Chesterfield, which have been out of operation for a considerable time, owing to the failure of Messrs. Muschamp and Harrison, the late proprietors, have been sold by the assignees of the creditors, by private contract, to Mr. Bainbridge, of Newcastle, and orders were received this morning for the re-working of these pits. These works, which are contiguous to the Midland Railway, will give employment to about 200 hands.

The Dunston and Barlow Company, near Chesterfield, will put three new furnaces in blast early in January. The foundations for three more furnaces have been laid. We learn that some other blast furnaces are about to be erected in Chesterfield, in a locality contiguous to the Chesterfield Railway station.

At the Mill Town Mining Company half-yearly meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Binns in the chair), a statement of accounts was read and approved, and the Chairman and agent of the mine (Mr. Boden), assured the meeting of the confidence which they still entertained of the productiveness of the mine. The men are driving a level, and at the conclusion of this job some good work is anticipated.

At a meeting of the Mill Dam Mining Company directors, at Sheffield, on Tuesday, it was resolved to sell those shares upon which calls

were unpaid, by auction, on Dec. 9, for the benefit of the company. In driving the under level of this mine a large quantity of water has been let off, which has caused the water in the shaft to lower 20 yards. It has also laid dry a large portion of mineral ground, reported by those who have previously worked in the mine as being rich in ore at the time when it was last worked, when the men were driven out by water. The manager and the directors regard this as a very favourable indication of the successful prospects of the company, as this working will not at all interfere with the sinking of the new shaft, which is now down 30 fms. A deputation of the directors were ordered to invite tenders for a new engine for the mine, of 40 horse power.

The Eyan Mine has again got into some good ore, and the works are looking much richer.

The inhabitants of Dukinfield in general, and the miners of the locality in particular, were very much gratified, on Tuesday night, to learn that satisfactory arrangements had been come to between the Dunkirk Coal Company, Dukinfield, and the miners out on strike, and that the colliers out on strike in the employment of that company would resume work this week. The company have given the following advances:—At the Roger Mine, 9d. on the road coal, 6d. on the burgy, and 6d. on the yard. At the Great Mine, 6d. per day work, on both road and small, and 6d. on yard driving. It is expected that this arrangement will lead to several other firms acceding to the demands of the men.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN SOUTH WALES.]

DEC. 2.—Both the Iron and Coal trades remain in much the same state as when we last wrote. We hear of few orders of importance having arrived, and at some of the works slackness prevails. Complaints, however, are not very general, and it is hoped that affairs are gradually changing for the better. Railway iron meets with a tolerably steady demand, and at the Tredegar Works several good orders are in hand for the Continent.

The death of Sir Joseph Bailey caused considerable regret in this district, where his enterprise and benevolence were well known and appreciated. In conjunction with his brother, Mr. Crawshay Bailey, Sir Joseph very greatly improved the Nant-y-Gh Iron-works, in Monmouthshire, and made the property valuable and flourishing. Mr. Bailey was the managing partner, and the works will be kept on without change. Sir Joseph was very successful in his speculations, and was certainly one of the wealthiest of the South Wales ironmasters. We believe he realised a property of about 4,000,000¹, and during his life he expended large sums in charity. His loss will be greatly felt throughout the Monmouthshire district. He was buried on Saturday last, and the shops at many of the iron-works were closed. At Brynmawr the blast was even turned off the furnace for seven or eight hours, and similar marks of respect were paid in other parts. Sir Joseph's title and the bulk of his property revert to his son, a young man now at Christ Church, Oxford.

A case illustrating the carelessness of the collier in regard to matters which affect the safety of his own life and that of his companions was brought before the magistrates at Newport, on Saturday. A lad named Henry Jenkins, a collier in the employ of the Risca Coal Company, was charged under the 18th and 19th Vic., c. 108, with being found in the Black Vein Coal Mine, No. 8 cross-heading, asleep, with a tobacco-pipe in his mouth, in the inner side of the lamp stations. This is an offence against the 50th rule of the Risca Company, which runs as follows:—"No person shall be allowed to smoke tobacco, or anything else, in the inner side of the lamp stations, nor shall he be allowed to take with him beyond these stations a tobacco-pipe, matches, or any means of producing fire." It appears that in order to avoid accidents large printed slips are posted in different parts of the works—"safety lamps" and "lamp stations," according to the 43rd rule, and no smoking is allowed past these. Mr. Charles Harrison, viewer, proved that the defendant had been properly supplied with the rules, and Edward English deposed to finding the lad asleep in the place indicated. The pipe in his mouth was full of ashes, and had evidently been recently smoked. The Black Vein, where the lad lay, is one of the most dangerous in the colliery, the fire coming in very suddenly. The lad, in defence, pleaded that in Glamorganshire, where he had come from, smoking was allowed in any part of the pit. The magistrates, considering the defendant erred partly through ignorance, inflicted a fine of 1s. and costs. The money was paid up.

At the Monmouth County Court, on Monday, before Mr. J. M. Herbert, a case of some interest to the mining world was tried. The plaintiffs were Thomas Hallaway and others v. Thomas Mushet; and the action was brought to recover the sum of 202 14s. 10d., being the balance of account alleged to be due to the plaintiffs, who are miners in the Forest of Dean, for sinking a pit for the defendant. Thomas Hallaway stated in examination that he, with others, was employed by Mr. Bennett, underground bailiff to Mr. Mushet, to sink a pit at the Bowl Pit, to do the fillings, and also some other work by the day. They were to have 6d. a yard if they found their own stone, and 5d. if otherwise. They did find their own stone, and sunk 2579 yards at 6d. They also—there were three engaged—worked 31 days, at 2s. per day, and had agreed to raise the pit at 25s. a yard: 522 2s. 11d. had been received on account. Mr. Locke, agent to Mr. Mushet, told the Court that the only point disputed was the extra penny per yard, amounting to 10s. 14s. 11d., he contending that the sum agreed upon was 5d., not 6d. per yard. William Bennett, who at the time the work let to be plaintiffs was underground bailiff to Mr. Mushet, stated that he agreed with the men for 6d. a yard, if they found their own stone. In other respects he corroborated the plaintiffs' testimony. He added, that Mr. Locke was actually present when the bargain was made, and knew exactly the terms agreed upon. Mr. Locke admitted that Mr. Bennett had written to him naming the terms, but stated that he had afterwards seen them himself, and agreed with them that the work should be done for 5d. a yard. They did not say that Mr. Bennett had agreed with them for 6d. His Honour considered the case proved for the plaintiffs, and gave judgment for the full amount, with costs.

At the Tredegar County Court, before Mr. J. M. Herbert, an action was brought by a man named Hughes against Mr. Matthews, a mine contractor under the Rhymney Iron Company, to recover 7l., as compensation for being discharged from service without notice. The attorney for the defendant argued that it was customary for the men in the works to leave at any time of the month without giving notice, and it was, therefore, obvious that the defendant had a right to discharge a man at any time, provided proper grounds could be shown for such discharge. His honour said this was new law, but the evidence proved that the plaintiff had been guilty of neglecting his work through drinking had disobeyed orders, and when remonstrated with by his contractor had become abusive, and used threats of personal violence. His honour considered that these were sufficient reasons for a master dismissing any servant without notice, and a judgment was, therefore, given for defendant.

An accident occurred recently to a miner named Enoch Walding, employed in a level at Blaendore, belonging to Mr. Wightman. A large stone, weighing nearly 4 cwt., fell upon him, and death ultimately ensued from the effects of his injuries. An inquest has been held at Pontypridd, the Government Inspector being present, and a verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned.

A few nights ago a man employed at the new pit belonging to Messrs. Cooke and Co., of Bristol, at Shortwood, near that city, accidentally fell down the shaft, a distance of 30 fms., and was killed.

On Monday the lecture season in connection with the Royal Institution of South Wales, Swansea, was commenced. Mr. Hussey Vivian, M.P., delivered an essay on "Metals," which proved highly interesting to the audience. The lecturer treated his subject in a familiar and comprehensive manner, and urged upon his hearers the importance of prosecuting an independent study of it for themselves. A vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Vivian before the meeting separated.

Another instructive lecture has been delivered at the Bristol School of Mines by Mr. M. Fryar, the master of the school. The subject was "The Establishment of Pits and Drifts desired for Permanent Winnings and the Preparatory Works." Mr. Fryar remarked that everyone who had had a few years' experience in mining matters, and who had acquired a tolerable amount of knowledge respecting the past history and present condition of mining operations, would agree with him in considering that very large sums of money had been needlessly squandered by selecting wrong positions for sinking shafts or driving drifts with which to work the minerals of estates. In other cases, where a positive error had not been committed, a bad arrangement had been made of the surface engine-houses, pulley-frames, screening coal-sheds, offices, &c., and of the branch railways and cart-ways for sending coal off from the works. The consequence of this was a great outlay and waste of material, coupled with much

inconvenience and loss of time. The size and number of the openings made between the surface and the mineral veins or beds below were points of vast practical importance, and demanded the careful deliberation of the engineer employed in commencing the preparatory works of mining. Grave errors in these matters—arising either out of ignorance or carelessness on the part of the directing engineer, or out of a mistaken economy in the expenditure of capital—were so common as to be met with in almost every colliery district in this country. Shafts were either too small for raising the amount per day of coal required, or by being in a wrong position, necessitated an enormous annual outlay for the underground conveyance of minerals and water. Mr. Fryar went into other branches of the subject and his lecture was replete with useful advice and information.

At the Garnant Colliery, Cwmaman, Glamorganshire, a collier passing from one level to the other, at the bottom of the pit, 133 yards deep. At the time he was so passing the carriage, with an empty tray, was descending, and struck him very severely. He was, of course, dangerously injured, but is said to be recovering, under the care of Mr. Jones, the surgeon of the colliery.

The inquest on the bodies of the ten men drowned or suffocated Nov. 3, in the Cae Colliery, was concluded on Wednesday. Mr. Evans was the coroner, and the Government Inspector, Mr. Evans, was present during the enquiry. We may premise that the Cae Colliery belongs to a number of labouring men, who had subscribed sufficient to purchase it, and the principal workman was one of the proprietors. The pit is about 180 fathoms deep, and works about 10 tons of coal daily. Formerly a was worked to the east of the Cae Colliery, and this filled with water, the district being very marshy, from its proximity to the sea. Daniel Francis, the proprietor referred to, undertook the working of the pit, and stated he knew the exact locality of the old workings. The men appear to have placed every confidence in him, and just before the accident Francis declared that they were a long way from the water. It was elicited in evidence that no plans of the colliery were in existence, and one of the surviving proprietors stated that he supposed "it was guess work" with regard to the old workings and the water. Francis was one of the men killed in the pit. The water was not got out until fourteen days after the inundation. Mr. Evans, in his evidence, said the rules for the regulation of collieries seemed to have been entirely disregarded, and there were no plans whatever by which the colliery could be worked. In the absence of these it was impossible for any man to know where he was working. The jury, after the enquiry had lasted seven hours, returned the following verdict:—"We find a verdict of Accidental Death, caused by the ignorance of Daniel Francis, one of the deceased, in not using the precautionary means of boring, and keeping plans of the workings."

A verdict of "Accidental Death" has been returned upon the bodies of the men killed by the explosion at the Messrs. Vivian's Morfa Colliery. The evidence clearly showed that the explosion had been occasioned by two of the men having, contrary to orders, unlocked and taken the cover from their lamps, thereby exposing the naked flame to the explosive gas.

At the sale of the Cors-y-Gedol estate, at Barmouth, the auctioneers thanks of the purchasers were accorded to Mr. Leifchild, the auctioneer. The mansion, woods, grounds, &c., amounting to about 5000 acres, are reserved to be offered again in the spring, unless in the interim one of many applicants now seeking to treat for it should become a purchaser of private contract.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

DEC. 2.—The events of the week in connection with the Coal Trade do not exhibit much novelty or importance.

The three workmen we noticed last week as having been brought before the magistrates charged with opening their safety-lamps at the Washington Colliery, have been again examined. The lamps were also produced in Court, and the locks opened by means of a common nail, which proves the necessity for locks of a safer kind. A lamp was exhibited by Mr. Mills, Newcastle, which certainly provides for this. Many secure lamps have been at different periods invented, and their adoption appears to be highly desirable. But the mode of locking patented by Messrs. Robinson and Ogden, Manchester, and shown by diagrams in the Journal of Oct. 2 last, appears to be the most secure yet invented. The offence was clearly proved against these reckless men—indeed, they did not deny it—and they were each fined 1s. and costs; scarcely a sufficient punishment for such a grave offence. When men by such acts as these risk their own lives and the lives of others also, they ought to be severely dealt with. It appears that four men have lost their lives by an act of this kind at the Morfa Colliery, near Swansea.

A general meeting of the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers was held to-day, the president, Mr. N. Wood, being in the chair when the paper of Mr. Wales, of Hetton, "On Coal Mine Ventilation" was discussed. A long and very interesting discussion took place on the important subject of which this paper treats, and it is again to be resumed at the next meeting of the institute, which is to take place on Thursday, Jan. 6 next. Many important points were mooted during the discussion which cannot, however, be noticed here in detail, but we may remark that some documents were read by the president respecting the working of coal in the Tyne about the year 1730, from which it clearly appears that pillars were worked at that time, and that the method of taking those pillars off of coal off at that period at the Old Benton Colliery approximated very closely to the most approved methods now in use. And, again, at a later date—in 1760, and so on up to 1800—the general methods pursued were very inferior. Mining science had, in fact, retrograded to a serious extent during that period; this is a remarkable fact, and significant of the exclusive ness of that day, and the want of facilities for the diffusion of useful knowledge.

As the paper of Mr. Wales, with the accompanying diagrams, is of very practical character, and calculated to be useful to overseers, viewers, &c., it was determined to print a large number of additional copies of it, a certain number of which are to be presented gratis to the different collieries that subscribe to the funds of the Institute, for the use of their agents, &c.; and an additional copy is to be presented to each member, the remainder to be sold to the general public at a cheap rate. And here we may remark that the President expressed himself in strong terms in favour of the Institute having no subscription, and merely having a few members who have no interest in mining, but who are interested in the welfare of the industry.

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When they commenced operations a few years ago the Tyne had certainly not attained any eminence in iron shipbuilding. It will be recollect that they built one of the enormous floating batteries intended for use in the late war, and more recently those splendid screw-steamer

Hudson and *Weser*. They have now secured an important contract for the building of three powerful express steamers for the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Galway line). Those steamers are to be superior to anything at present afloat, and to have a minimum speed of 20 miles per hour. They are to be paddle-wheel steamers, 330 feet in length. Their engines are to have three oscillating cylinders, each 75 inches in diameter, and upwards of 2200 indicated horse-power. They are to run between Galway, St. John's, and New York, and to carry only mails and passengers. The distance from Galway to St. John's is expected to be accomplished in from four to five days in moderate weather. This great undertaking will give employment to a large number of men during the next year, and when it is considered that the contractors had to deal with competition from the Clyde and other places, its importance can scarcely be over-rated.

THE MINING INDUSTRY OF SPAIN.

—Being aware of your desire to obtain, and anxiety to publish, reliable information of mining affairs abroad, I forward the enclosed extract from the leading article of the *Independencia Española* for insertion in your Journal: and, as I have before experienced encouragement, I shall be glad if you comply with my request, as many are interested in the information conveyed.—E. D. [Madrid.]

The deplorable abuses with which our mining industry is afflicted are so varied in our customs as to render their extirpation extremely difficult. Associations formed on defective principles, shares created and issued without due consideration, defective administration, and little or no personal vigilance, are the besetting sins, that render valueless the richest mines in Spain, and damage their reputation abroad; add to this unprincipled and unscrupulous men, traffickers in shares, not in mines, who deprecate to-day what very enterprises they aided in forming yesterday, according as they think to buy or sell. These detestable abuses have naturally excited the indignation of all honest men. They see the first mining country in Europe prey to the rapaciousness and dishonest practices of its own children, and find no remedy but that of appealing to the good will of foreigners, whilst the only way of neutralising these bad effects, and introducing a more moral system into our mining operations, is to interest in them the English, French, Belgian, and other foreign associations; and indeed who can think otherwise?

We have already several of these foreign establishments amongst us, and in combination with the most active, upright, and intelligent of our countrymen, they have succeeded admirably. We may here cite a few cases, which will fairly encourage others to seek a participation in so profitable a field. In Rio Tinto there is the copper mine of San Miguel, which after an outlay of a few hundred francs was sold to the present parties for 120,000 francs, and now, after very slowly and superficial working two or three years, the Government mining engineer, Señor Sampayo, computes its value at 50,000,000 francs. (2,000,000.) Mons. Adolphe Gobin, of Paris, has offered for this mine 6,000,000 francs (240,000/), which the owners have refused. The mines of calamine on the north coast, acquired by a Paris company for a few hundred thousand francs, are now in the hands of a small French company, and nothing is wanting to give them a value more fabulous but the improved facilities of transit now in progress.

The coal measures of Espiel and Belmez already, after a very moderate outlay, represent it a hundred fold. The copper mines of Estrella Segunda and El Tesoro, with from 40,000 to 50,000 francs, expended on them, are calculated by M. Ernest Issier, a French mine surveyor and engineer, to have 624,000 tons of ore of the estimated value of 30 millions of francs (1,200,000/). The silver mines of Sierra Almagrera have divided amongst their shareholders from 200 millions to 250 millions of francs (from 8,000,000/ to 10,000,000/.) One single share has been sold by Francis Nories Ponce, a gunner keeper in the village of Pulpí, for the sum of 410,725 francs (16,429/.) The lead mines of Sierra Gador have given since the commencement of the year clear profits to the amount of 400 millions of francs (16,000,000/.) The silver mine of San Carlos, in Hiedelaeencia, the shares of which sell for 40,000 francs (1600/), with no more than 5000 francs per share expended on the works. The silver mine of La Inerte, in Hiedelaeencia, was a profitable production when 2000 francs per share had been expended (80/), whilst its shares have sold freely for five or six years past for from 80,000 to 100,000 francs (from 3200/ to 4000/.) each. The shares of the argentine copper mine, Exploradora, in Granada, with an outlay of 275 francs (111) per share, now sell freely for 17,500 francs to 18,600 francs (700/ to 744/.) The shares of the Carmelita Mine, in Murcia, on which no more than 20 francs (20/.) per share have been spent, are now selling at 7500 francs (300/.) and the mines of San Carlos, Relampago, and Artistas, whose shares are quoted at 40,000 francs, 35,000 francs, and 32,000 francs (1600/ 1400/ 1200/), have not called for a greater outlay than from 4000 francs to 5000 francs (160/ to 200/.)

It is unnecessary to pursue the recapitulation further. We will, therefore, more observe, in relation thereto, that the facts which they represent have not been lost on some intelligent parties, who, by taking on themselves the initiative, have led to the formation of powerful foreign companies. Their efforts have tended to create extensive metallurgical and mining establishments, some of which are in a full state of prosperity, and promise no less in due time. Of these the following, though forming but few of them, occur to us at the moment:—

The English Desilvering Company, La Constante, in Hiedelaeencia, has answered the fullest expectations of its spirited founders, having, it is said, realised since it commenced operations some 100 millions of reals, or £1,000,000. The Apostolado Company, an English company, possessing on the rich silver lodes of Hiedelaeencia a great number of valuable mines. The General Company of Mines, established with a capital of 60 millions of reals, under French auspices, and which works mines in parts of the kingdom. The French mining establishments in Huelva, gained in Paris by Messrs. Garnier-Pages and Ducle, with a very large capital, and possessing amongst their several copper mines in that district the celebrated one of El Tharsis, with its lodes some 60 yards wide, we learn with pleasure that its neighbouring mine, El Anibal, and of its characteristics, is now receiving the attention of respectable persons in London. The house of Pinto Perez, of London, whose smelting works in Cartagena, Sierra Morena, Carolina, &c., are beyond enumeration. The English Linares Company, that has already derived large profits from the Pozo Ancho lode. The company having zinc works in San Juan de Alcaraz, which, in importance and administration, may be compared with the best of their kind in Europe. The French company, Chauviteau, which works very extensive calamine mines in Santander and Asturias.

We might prolong this list of prosperous mining and metallurgical enterprises in Spain, but here we will stop, satisfied that enough has been produced to inspire confidence in the wonderful mineral resources of the country. In our countrymen we need offer no encouragement on the score of the general spirit of our mining laws, and their sacred observance in practice; whilst by those at a distance our testimony, as Spaniards, would be little regarded. But they have irrefutable evidence and conviction at their doors. Let them enquire, then, from the companies formed in London and Paris, as cited in this article, it, after an experience of twelve, eight, and less years, respectively, they have found their operations obstructed by undue or vexatious interference on the part of Government and its subordinates, by illiberal provisions in the Mining Law itself, or by any invasion of its guarantees by the Executive; nay, more, whether our civil broils of years past—now, happily, extinct—have affected in any degree their properties, or the progress of their works. Let them be but just, and we have no fear as to their answer.

MINING IN IRELAND—ROUGH NOTES.—No. V.

In our journey from Mount Gabriel to Bantry we made a detour to the west, through the mountain districts of Denyearhoo, Shronagree, and Shredafooka, near which we were shown large deposits of the sulphate of barytes. Openings on the run of the vein have been made in several places, and it has been found continuous about a mile in length. Its direction is about south-east and north-west, while the direction of the strata is north-north-east and south-south-west, consisting of clay-slate. The thickness of the vein is about 4 ft. The barytes is quite white, and although it has been recently worked, large quantities are being raised; and as there is ample water-power on the ground, the works are situated about five miles from Bantry. Traces of copper are also found in the mountains of Denyearhoo and Shronagree. An old "Danish work" is also seen in these mountains, which, on being cleared of water and rubbish, was found to be 80 ft. deep, and about 60 ft. in length; the whole of the vein for the above length has been excavated, and the instruments used would appear to be "stone masons," numbers of which have been found, and the vein, in fact, appears to have been literally pounded away. Some curious articles were found in this ancient work, and in the same year he obtained the metal which in appearance resembles silver. He observed several veins of grey copper or carbonate of copper during our journey through the mountains of Denyearhoo and Shronagree. 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THE GREAT SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).
FOR PURCHASING AND EQUIPPING THE "GREAT EASTERN."

Capital £300,000, in 300,000 shares of £1 each.
Deposit, 2s. 6d. per share on application for ten shares and upwards. Less than ten shares must be fully paid up on application.

Detailed prospectuses, full particulars, and forms of applications for shares, may be obtained at the offices of the company, as under.

JOHN HENRY YATES, Secretary.

Temporary offices, 79, Lombard-street, London, E.C., November, 1858.

THE GREAT SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).

The DIRECTORS of this company, in appreciation of the public interest taken in the Great Eastern, have MADE ARRANGEMENTS TO GRANT FREE ADMISSIONS from Monday the 6th to Saturday the 18th inst., both days inclusive, prior to closing the ship on commencing the necessary works for equipping her for sea.

Tickets may be obtained at the principal railway stations; on board the Greenwich steam boats, and on application to the undersigned. JOHN HENRY YATES, Sec.

Temporary Offices, 79, Lombard-street, London, E.C., Dec. 2, 1858.

MONUMENT TO GEORGE STEPHENSON,
IN NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

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William Anderson, Esq., Dean House	25 0 0
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Mark Elliott, Esq., Houghton-le-Spring	25 0 0
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Nathaniel Pile, Esq., Darlington	25 0 0
J. Taylor Thompson, Esq., Newcastle	25 0 0
T. E. Headlam, Esq., M.P., Newcastle	25 0 0
Lord Lovaine, M.P.	25 0 0
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Robert Ingham, Esq., M.P., South Shields	25 0 0
John Wallis, Esq., Newcastle	25 0 0
TREASURER—Isaac Lowthian Bell, Esq., Newcastle-on-Tyne.	25 0 0
HONORARY SECRETARIES—William Keil, F.S.A., John A. Haswell, Mem. Inst. M.E.;	25 0 0
Literary and Philosophical Society, Westgate-street, Newcastle.	25 0 0
The committee contemplates raising the sum of £5000. Contributions to the fund will be received by the Treasurer and Secretaries; CHARLES MANBY, Esq., 25, George-street, Westminster; W. P. MARSHALL, Esq., 81, Newhall-street, Birmingham; and at all the banks in Newcastle, Durham, Darlington, Bishop Auckland, Barnard Castle, Northallerton, Thirsk, Yarm, Stockton Middlesbrough, Hartlepool, West Hartlepool, Seaton Harbour, Sunderland, South Shields, North Shields, Morpeth, Alnwick, Berwick, and Hexham.	25 0 0
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Assays and Analyses of every description performed as usual. Special Instruction in Assaying and Analysis. Consultations in every branch of Metallurgical and Manufacturing Chemistry. Assistance rendered to intending Patentees, &c.	25 0 0
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TREASVEAN MINE, GWENNAP,
POSITIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE OF STEAM ENGINE AND MINING MATERIALS.

M. LITTLE is instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, on the above mine, on Tuesday, the 14th day of December, at Eleven o'clock precisely, the following valuable ENGINES and MATERIALS:

ONE 36 in. CYLINDER ENGINE, 6 ft. stroke, equal beam, with boiler 10 tons.

One 24 in. ditto, 9 ft. stroke, boiler 10 tons.

One 20 in. ditto, with crusher attached, boiler 9 tons.

One 20 in. ditto, with boiler 9 tons.

One 18 in. ditto, with boiler about 11 tons.

One 22 in. ditto, with boiler about 10 tons.

Two excellent BOILERS, 12 tons each, with fire-doors, fire-bars, and dampers complete.

ONE WATER-WHEEL, 30 ft. diameter, 3 ft. breast.

One ditto, 28 ft. diameter, 18 in. breast, with saw-mill attached.

One 40 ft. diameter, 18 in. breast, and stamp with 12 heads.

240 fms. of 14 in. capstan rope.

300 fms. of 9 in. cathead rope.

120 fms. of 7 in. ditto.

200 fms. of 6½ in. flat rope.

Several lots of 2½ and 1½ in. whit chain.

10 in. pumps, with H and top door pieces.

14 in. H and top door pieces.

21 anvils, 2 vices, smiths and miners' tools.

Cast-steel, pick and shovel hilt.

Several lots of useful timber.

2 smiths' bellows.

3 anvils, 2 vices, smiths and miners' tools.

Several sets of bob straps of different sizes.

Sundry parts of yokes.

Staples and glands.

Sundry lots of useful iron.

Several tons of useful wrought-iron.

The attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited, as the whole of the above will be sold without reserve.—For further particulars, apply to the agents on the mine, or at the offices of the auctioneer, Redruth.—Dated Redruth, Nov. 30, 1858.

VALUABLE MACHINERY AND MINE MATERIALS FOR SALE.

M. BAKER has been favoured with instructions to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at VENTON MINE, in the parish of Menheniot, on Friday, the 17th day of Dec., 1858, the whole of the MACHINERY and MINE MATERIALS on the above mine, viz.:-

One superior new 50 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, equal beam, 10 ft. stroke, first piece of main rod attached, side plates, and faggot caps. One 10 ton boiler.

One 25 in. PUMPING ENGINE, 7 ft. stroke, in the cylinder, and 6 ft. in the shaft, with a very powerful whit chain cage, fly wheel, iron shafts, scots, &c., complete.

19 ft. 9 in. pumps.

1 ft. 6 in. ditto.

14 in. plunger pole, stuffing box and gland, and plunger bottom, complete.

1 ft. 2 in. in. matching.

1 ft. 12 in. ditto.

14 ft. 9 in. pumps.

2 ft. 11 in. ditto.

2 ft. 6 in. 12 in. pumps.

1 ft. 2 in. 12 in. door pieces and doors.

1 ft. 6 in. 12 in. ditto.

1 ft. 5 in. 11 in. ditto.

10 in. 10 in. plunger pole, stuffing box and gland, and plunger bottom, complete.

11 ft. 9 in. 9 in. pumps.

1 ft. 6 in. 9 in. ditto, and 2 ft. 9 in. matchings.

2 ft. 4 in. 12 in. door pieces and doors.

35 fms. of 7 and 8 in. launders.

2 large sheds.

Beams, scales, and weights.

Bevels and chains.

Grease and oil.

FURNACES IN ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND ELSEWHERE [LAND or MARINE], MADE to PREVENT SMOKE and ECONOMISE COAL, &c., by the PATENT REGULATING AIR-DOORS, delivered in London at £12 12s. each. ENTIRE COST COVERED BY SAVING OF FUEL in a FEW MONTHS. The patentee will feel much obliged for information of any infringement of his right, by fraudulent imitation or otherwise.

J. LEE STEVENS, 1, Fish-street-hill, London, E.C.

OVERLAND ROUTE.—WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BY STEAM TO INDIA, &c., VIA EGYPT.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and RECEIVE GOODS and PARCELS for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, ADEN, CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, THE STRAITS, CHINA, and MANILLA, by their steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month; and for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, ADEN, and BOMBAY, by their packets leaving Southampton about the 11th and 27th of the month.

For further particulars, apply at the company's offices, No. 122, Leadenhall-street; and at Oriental-place, Southampton.

EMIGRATION TO SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—

THE UNDERSIGNED, being the EMIGRATION AGENT APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA, the capital of which colony is Adelaide, and distant in almost every respect from the colonies of New South Wales and Victoria, the principal towns of which are Sydney and Melbourne respectively, INVITES the ATTENTION of PERSONS ACCUSTOMED TO AGRICULTURAL and PASTORAL PURSUITS, and POSSESSED of a LIMITED CAPITAL, to the SOLID and CERTAIN ADVANTAGES arising from a JUDICIOUS INVESTMENT of the same, under their personal management, in South Australia.

The UNDERSIGNED, who has resided in South Australia for nearly eighteen years, is PREPARED to GIVE ADVICE and INFORMATION (gratis, of course) to all PERSONS of the ABOVE DESCRIPTIONS who may feel disposed to consult him, with any view of emigrating to that colony. Personal applications, necessarily more satisfactory to both parties than written ones, to prevent disappointment, should be made between the 6th and 16th of each month, between the hours of Eleven A.M. and Four P.M., at the office of—

GEO. F. DASHWOOD,

8, Great Queen-street, Westminster, S.W. Emigration Agent for South Australia.

STEAM UNDER SIXTY DAYS ECLIPSED.

The following ships, sailing under the Black Ball flag, have beaten the undermentioned gannets of the Eagle line on the passage home from Melbourne:—

MARCO POLO Beat the ROYAL CHARTER eight days.

LIGHTNING Beat the GREAT BRITAIN ten days.

SHOOTING STAR Beat the ROYAL CHARTER ten days.

PASSAGE MONEY £14 AND UPWARDS.

BLACK BALL LINE BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN EX-ROYAL MAIL PACKETS.

Appointed to Sail from LIVERPOOL on the 5th of each Month

FOR MELBOURNE.

Forwarding Passengers by Steamer to various Ports in AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA.

Register. Burthen. Captain. Date.

OCEAN CHIEF 1092 3600 BROWN 5th December.

2090 4500 BYRNE 6th January.

MARCO POLO 1625 3500 CLARKE 5th February.

COMMODORE PERCY 2243 5000 WEB 6th March.

DONALD MCKAY 2604 5000 TOBIN 6th April.

The above line is composed of the LARGEST, the FINEST, and FASTEST MERCHANT SHIPS in the WORLD, and have been built by the most celebrated builders of the day, including M'Kee, of Boston. They are commanded by men who have already rendered themselves famous, and their equipments and accommodations are unequalled by any line of ships afloat.

The Black Ball Line has had the distinguished honour of a visit from Her Majesty the Queen, who was most graciously pleased to say that she had no idea there were such magnificent ships in her merchant navy.

Freight and passage, apply to the owners, JAMES BAINES and Co., Liverpool; or to T. M. MACKAY and Co., 2, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

PASSAGE MONEY £14 AND UPWARDS.

WHITE STAR LINE OF BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN EX-ROYAL MAIL PACKETS.

SAILING BETWEEN LIVERPOOL AND MELBOURNE, on the 20th and 27th of every month, and forwarding Passengers by Steamers at through rates to

ALL PARTS OF AUSTRALIA.

Captain. Register. Burthen. To sail.

BEECHWORTH 1236 4000 Dec. 21.

PRINCE OF THE SEAS. BROWN 1427 4500 Jan. 20.

RED JACKET M. H. O'HALLORAN. 2460 5000 —

WHITE STAR T. C. C. KEE. 2359 5000 —

MERMAID J. WHITE. 1329 4000 —

The splendid clipper *Beechworth* is the finest and handsomest packet in port, and will sail punctually at noon of the 21st December. She was built by Donald M'Kay, the celebrated builders of the *Lightning*, *Stag*, *Hound*, *James Boines*, &c., and designed especially for the Liverpool Australian trade. The *Beechworth* was especially selected to carry Her Majesty's troops to the Cape of Good Hope and India, and landed them all in good health. Her saloons are very handsome, upwards of 8 ft. in height, and furnished with every comfort and necessary for the voyage. The accommodations for all classes of passengers are of the most superior order.

The very magnificent and fast clipper, *Prince of the Seas*, will be the packet of the 20th January.

Passengers must embark, without fail, on the 20th December.

For freight or passage, apply to the owners, H. T. WILSON and CHAMBERS, 21, Water-street, Liverpool; or to GRINDLAY and Co., 63, Cornhill, London; or SEYMOUR, PEACOCK, and Co., 116, Fenchurch-street, London.

A USTRALIA AND THE NEW GOLD DIGGINGS.—

THROUGH PASSAGE TO FITZROY RIVER AND MORETON BAY, BY THE MERSEY LINE OF PACKETS, SAILING FROM LIVERPOOL TO MELBOURNE, on the 25th of every month. The magnificent clipper *Captain Cook*, 2500 tons burthen, is the packet of the 25th December.

She has been in Her Majesty's transport service the last two years, having been specially selected on account of her extraordinary speed, which justifies the expectation that she will make the passage out under 70 days. Her second cabin in poop is unequalled by any ship on the berth, and the chief cabin is elegantly furnished.—Apply to EDMUND THOMPSON and Co., 20, Water-street, Liverpool; or to their agent, ANDREW MCKEE, 26, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

STEAM PUMPS, FOR LAND AND MARINE PURPOSES.

S SINGLE or DOUBLE ACTING; sizes from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 in. diameter, and from 4 to 18 in. stroke; for reservoirs, tanks, irrigation, &c., turning power, or as a steam fire engine.

Works, Egerton-street, Hulme, Manchester.

S MITHFIELD CLUB SHOW.

Stands No. 172 to 176 for the

PRIZE "COMBINED" REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES.

PRIZE BRICK MAKING MACHINES.

PRIZE TILE AND PIPE MACHINES.

CLAYTON'S PATENTS.

In consequence of the space at the show not admitting of the BRICK MAKING MACHINES being there exhibited, they WILL BE SHOWN IN OPERATION during the show days (from Eleven to Three o'clock) at—

H. CLAYTON'S, ATLAS WORKS,

UPPER PARK-PLACE, DORSET-SQUARE, LONDON,

(five minutes' walk from the show).

BRICKS.—Messrs. OATES AND INGRAM inform brick makers

on an extensive scale that their PATENT SOLID BRICK MACHINE is now THOROUGHLY and EFFICIENTLY TESTED, and are prepared to OFFER the following counties to the trade, in districts, either by ROYALTY or PURCHASE:—Middlesex, Surrey, Sussex, Essex, Kent, Norfolk, Cambridge, Oxford, Gloucester, Hereford, Berks, Bucks, Huntingdon, Devon, Cornwall, Dorset, Wilts, Hants, and Isle of Wight.

With this PATENT MACHINE the ordinary surface clay requires no preparation whatever, whilst that of a rocky nature has merely to be passed through rollers in the usual way, and THENCE, WITHOUT ANY TEMPERING, INTO THE MACHINE, FROM WHICH THE BRICKS ARE REMOVED DIRECT TO THE KILN IN A STATE READY FOR BURNING.

The MACHINE is now making UPWARDS OF THIRTY BRICKS PER MINUTE at the works of Messrs. KING and PARRY, Government contractors, Fort Elson, near Gosport; and also at the Patent Solid Brick Works of T. WELLS INGRAM, Oldbury, near Birmingham.

Application for orders to see the machine in operation to be made to Messrs. OATES and INGRAM, Bradford-street, Birmingham. Samples of clay may be sent and passed through the machine, and the bricks burnt, or a sample brick will be sent to any party wishing to see one.

CORNISH CRUCIBLES.—JOHN JULEFF, CORNISH CRUCIBLE MAKER, FORE-STREET, REDRUTH, CORNWALL (late No. 5, Buller's-row). JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, METALLURGISTS, and ASSAYERS CRUCIBLES OF ALL SIZES. BLACK LEAD POTS, COVERS, MUFF FLEUPELS, &c., OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AND MADE TO ORDER.

IMPROVED APPLICATION OF WATER-POWER.

TURBINES OR HORIZONTAL WATER-WHEELS.—MAC ADAM, BROTHERS, AND CO., ENGINEERS, SOHO FOUNDRY, BELFAST, propose to SUPPLY and ERECT these WHEELS on any height of fall, and for driving any kind of machinery. They have been engaged in making them for the last ten years, and have erected them in many parts of Ireland, and latterly at the Laxey Lead Mines, Isle of Man, and at Eggleston Mills, near Barnard Castle. They give a much higher percentage of power than the best vertical water-wheels, are cheaply connected to other machinery, and on low falls are not affected by floods or back-water.

Further particulars will be given on application.

PATENT LEVER BREAK, FOR RAILWAY WAGONS,

doing away with the objectionable break rack. Can be APPLIED to EXISTING STOCK at a TRIFLING EXPENSE. Royalty moderate. Models can be seen at 34, Great George-street, Westminster; and the breaks in action at the works of the Railway Carriage Company; at the Peterboro' Station, on the Eastern Counties Railway; the Rugby Station, London and North-Western Railway; the Cardiff Docks Station, Taff Vale Railway; and at the Works, Oldbury, near Birmingham, where all communications are requested to be sent.

THEODOLITES, LEVELS, CIRCUMFERENTERS,

MATHEMATICAL DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, SCALES, RULES, TAPE,

SQUARES, &c.—JOHN ARCHBUTT, 20, WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LAMETH, near Astley's Theatre, respectfully calls attention to his stock of the above articles, manufactured by superior workmen. The prices will be found considerably lower than ever charged for articles of similar quality. An illustrated price list forwarded free on application: 8 in. dumpy level, complete, six guineas; 10 in. dumpy, eight guineas; 14 in. dumpy, ten guineas; with compass, one guinea each extra; best 5 in. theodolite, di-

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM A. ADAMS AND CO. MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM. BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS. IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.

THE RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY, OLD BURY, NEAR BIRMINGHAM. MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF RAILWAY PLANT AND IRONWORK. NEW AND SECOND-HAND RAILWAY WAGONS ALWAYS IN STOCK FOR SALE OR HIRE. LONDON OFFICES, 34, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED) HAS RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE. Apply to the SECRETARY, 8, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY GRANT LICENSES for the USE OF IMPORTANT PATENTED INVENTIONS (now adopted by numerous railways at home and abroad, to the extent of upwards of 10,000 miles), by the following possessors:—

May, Charles. Adams, W. B. Boucherie, Dr. H. Bridgewater, H. Bruff, P. S. Doull, A. Birmingham, W. Macdonnell, J. J. Macneill, Sir John. Mansell, R. C. Phillips, J. E. Woodhouse, W. H. Woodhouse, W. H. Every information as to description, cost, &c., of the various plans may be obtained on application to the secretary.

WILLIAM HOWDEN.

26, Great George-street, Westminster.

YORKSHIRE TYRE AND AXLE WORKS, ROTHERHAM. LOCOMOTIVE TYRE LARNS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR ENGINES, CARRIAGES, AND RAILWAY WAGON WHEELS. STEEL IRON for SPRINGS, MERCHANT and OTHER IRONS MANUFACTURED. WILLIAM F. HOYLE, Proprietor.

JOHN ROGERSON AND CO., NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, AND MIDDLESBRO'-ON-TEE. PIG, BAR, PLATE IRON, CHAINS, ANCHORS, FORGINGS, GIRDERS, PIPES, FOUNDRY WORK.

LONGRIDGE'S WEST HARTLEY STEAM COALS (on the Admiralty List). COKING, GAS, HOUSE, AND SMITH'S COALS, COKE, FIRE-BRICKS, &c.

JOHN H. PECK, MANUFACTURER OF RAILWAY OIL COVERS, CART AND WAGON COVERS, OIL CLOTH, STACK COVERS, BOAT SHEETS, TARPAULIN, BRATTICE CLOTH, COKE AND CORN SACKS, POTATO BAGS, TWINE, &c., WIGAN. LONDON AGENT.—T. E. WELLER, 15, Duke-street, Adelphi.

MORRIES STIRLING'S PATENT CAST AND MALLEABLE IRON.—The TOUGHENED CAST-IRON, for GIRDERS, SHAFTINGS, ROLLS, PINIONS, RAILWAY WAGON WHEELS, ENGINE CYLINDERS, HYDRAULIC CYLINDERS, and for all purposes where a strong, dense iron is required, CAN BE PROCURED of the following brands:—

DUNDYAN. HORSLEY COMPANY. FORT COMPANY. LLOYD'S, FOSTER, AND CO. RUSSELL'S HALL, &c.

RAILS OF (OR SURFACED WITH) PATENT HARDENED IRON, CAN BE ORDERED direct from the following WORKS:—

PARKGATE. LOSH, WILSON, AND BELL. EBBY VALE. TREDIGAR. HAWKS, CHAWSHAY, AND CO. MONKLAND.

For durability, these rails have never been surpassed. They wear out several sets of ordinary rails, and do not laminate.

Full information, and terms for use of patent right, can be obtained of MESSRS. CONNELL and HOPE, 3, Princes-street, Westminster; and of Mr. S. THORNTON, Bradford-street, Birmingham. Mr. THORNTON also receives orders for Mr. MORRIES STIRLING'S Patent Iron and Rail.

CALVERT'S PATENT PROCESS FOR MAKING COKE AND IRON FREE FROM SULPHUR.

For LICENSES to use the above process, apply to ROBERT LONGDON, Jun., 63, King-street, Manchester.

For APPLICATION of the PATENT to GAS WORKS, apply to Mr. GEORGE TRICKETT, Exchange Chambers, Manchester.

CONDIE'S PATENT STEAM HAMMERS.—FIRST-CLASS STEAM HAMMERS, from 10 cwt. to 7 tons, suitable for jobbing forges, puddling forges, and the smithy's shop of engineers, ship-builders, agricultural implement makers, railway and steam navigation companies, &c.—GOVAN JOHN CONDIE.

INCRUSTATIONS IN STEAM BOILERS are EFFECTUALLY REMOVED and PREVENTED by USING EDWD. MUFF'S COMPOSITION.—Testimonials with directions for use, may be had at Tyersall Hall, near Bradford, by post or otherwise, where orders and communications will receive prompt attention.

TO PREVENT ACCIDENTS by WINDING OVER the HEAD GEAR, USE the PATENT SELF-ACTING STEAM BREAK, which at every lift from the mine shuts off the steam from the winding engine and applies the break; also records the number of lifts made.—For illustrated circular and price, apply to HETH ODGEN, engineer, St. Mary's, Manchester.

VENTILATION OF COAL MINES.—BIRAM'S PATENT ANEMOMETERS.

12 inch £1 4 0

6 inch 3 3 0

4 inch, or pocket size 2 10 0

DIALS IN GREAT VARIETY.

HELDY'S NEW DIAL, ADMIRABLY ADAPTED FOR MINES OF CONSIDERABLE DIP.

To be had of the manufacturer,

JOHN DAVIS, MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT MAKER, DERBY.

Priced list on application.

VENTILATION OF MINES.—The ATTENTION of PROPRIETORS OF MINES is CALLED to LEMIELLE'S PATENT VENTILATOR, capable of exhausting 15,000 to 120,000 cubic feet of air per minute, at a trifling cost.—Apply for particulars to Mr. T. LAURENT, 19, Elton-square, Newcastle; MESSRS. MORTON and Co., Leeds; or Mr. TESTUL, 4, Stow-hill, Newport, Monmouthshire.

SIR H. DAVY'S MINERS' LAMPS, WARRANTED AT FIVE SHILLINGS EACH, BY THOS. P. HAWKINS, MANUFACTURER, 27, DALE END, BIRMINGHAM.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS.—PATENT TIPPING MACHINES, TO DIMINISH THE LOSS FROM BREAKAGE IN LOADING COAL ON RAILWAY WAGONS, SHIPS, &c.

ARTHUR AND JAMES RIGG, PATENTEE AND MAKERS, GEORGE STREET, CHESTER.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS.—TO PREVENT EXPLOSIONS BY MINERS TAMPERING WITH SAFETY-LAMPS, USE ROBINSON'S AND OGDEN'S PATENT SELF-LOCKING LAMP, possessing the following advantages:—

1. THE GAUZE CANNOT BE REMOVED, except by the application of

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Nom. Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last Paid.	Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Nom. Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last Paid.	Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Nom. Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last Paid.
5120 Alfred Consols (cop.), Phillack* [S.E.]	2 11 10.	7½.	7½.	8.	19 5 6..	2 6—Oct.	1858	6080 Abbey Consols (id.)	Cardigan.	1	8 6..	1	Nov. 1858	3890 Raven Rock (cop.), Buckland	6	7 6..	5..	5..	..
10400 Bampfylde (copper), Devon.	2 12 6..	4..	0 7½..	0 7½..	May.	10900 Angarrack (copper), Phillack.	1	0 0..	1½..	12000 Redmoor (copper and tin)	..	0 3 0..	6..	5..	..	
4600 Badfied United (copper), Tavistock*.	2 6 8..	5½..	10 8 6..	0 3—Dec.	1858	10000 Ashburton United (cop.), tin	6	0 0..	6½..	6 6½..	..	15000 Ribden [L.]	..	0 5 0..	3..	3½..	4..	
240 Blaenac (tin), St. Just.	20 10 0..	65..	52½..	57½..	23 0 0..	1 0—Nov.	1858	10000 Ballymenone.	..	9 7 3..	8	10000 River Tawes Copper [L.]	..	0 10 0..	1..	1..	..	
200 Blatolack (tin, copper), St. Just*.	91 5 0..	205..	428 5 0..	2 10 0—Oct.	1858	10000 Ballyviring (lead) [L.]	..	4 5 0..	2½..	6000 Bliton Castle Mining [L.]	..	1 11 0..	1..	1..	..	
4800 Calstock Consols (copper).	5 0 0..	45..	0 2 6..	0 2—Dec.	1857	10000 Barm (lead), Kewick.	1	0 0..	3	6000 Rosewall Hill & Ransom Utd.	2	0 0..	2..	2..	..	
1600 Carn Bras (copper, tin), Illogan.	15 0 0..	65..	60 62½..	..	243 10 0..	2 0—Aug.	1858	4096 Rosewarne Consols (copper).	..	2 0 0..	1..	..	4096 Rosewarne Consols (copper).	2 2 0..	3..	..	..	..
2000 Cefn Gwyn Brynwy (lead), Cardigan.	83 0 0..	37..	..	..	5 0 0..	2 0—Oct.	1858	1024 Rosewarne & Henland United	..	1 16 0..	1..	..	1024 Rosewarne & Henland United	10 10 0..	8..	..	..	..
2000 Caliscombe (copper), Llanerch.	5 0 0..	12½..	..	..	3 5 0..	0 8—Dec.	1857	6000 Round Hill (cop., id.)	Salop [L.]	2	5 6..	13..	11 12..	12 7 1..	..	..	..	..
12000 Copper Miners of England.	25 0 0..	26..	..	..	25 0 0..	1—Half-Year.	..	1024 Bassed Consols, Illogan.	..	1 10 0..	1 ..	..	15000 Ruardean Colliery.	..	0 7 0..	3..	3..	..
30000 Ditto (tin) (stock).	100 0 0..	26..	..	..	1 0 0..	per cent.	..	1024 Bassed Consols, Illogan.	..	1 10 0..	1 ..	..	6000 Severn Mines (lead) [L.]	..	2 6 6..	..	..	..
1658 Cradocks Moar (copper), St. Cleer.	8 0 0..	28..	27½..	30..	2 4 0..	0 5—Nov.	1858	1024 Bassed Consols (copper).	..	1 17 6..	1 ..	..	4096 Redrepri (copper).	0 3 6..	..	..	..	..
867 Cwms Eirin (lead) Cardiganshire.	7 0 0..	14..	14..	..	10 0 0..	0 10 0—Nov.	1858	1024 Bassed Consols (copper).	..	1 17 6..	1 ..	..	6000 So. Cam Bras (cop.) [S.E.]	3 2 0..	3..	2½..	3..	..	
128 Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire*.	60 0 0..	500..	..	..	145 0 0..	0 10 0—Sept.	1858	123 Cweswidian and Wheal Castle	32	0 0..	..	..	6000 South Clifford Utd., Gwennap.	..	0 10 0..	1..	..	..
4706 Devon and Cornwall (copper).	4 6 3..	9..	..	..	7 6..	0 2—April.	1858	20000 Braunton Mining Company.	0 10 0..	..	16..	..	6144 S. Condurow (tin, cop.) Camb.	0 12 0..	..	45..	60..	..
1024 Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavist.* [S.E.]	1 0 0..	460..	..	..	639 0 0..	7 0—Nov.	1858	4000 Brook Wood, stucklebridge.	12 6 6..	1 ..	..	3106 S. Crevener (copper), Crownan.	6 3 2..	1..	1..	..	..	
388 Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne.	128 17 6..	230..	..	..	10 0 0..	4 0—Oct.	1858	20000 Broldony (1000 sh. pd.) [L.]	3	14 0..	5..	..	6000 South Crowndale (copper) ..	..	..	..	..	..
32 East Daren (lead), Cardiganshire.	32 0 0..	105..	..	..	51 0 0..	3 0—Oct.	1858	4000 Boving (copper), Gwennap.	18 0 0..	1 ..	19..	20..	4096 Shropshire Blackwood [L.]	3 0 0..	..	..	..	..
2045 East Falmouth (copper), Gwennap.	2 0 0..	28..	2½..	3..	0 7 6..	0 2—Jan.	1858	20000 Boving (copper), Gwennap.	1 10 0..	..	..	512 South Bassel (cop.), Gwennap.	3 0 8..	4..	3 4..	..	..	
123 East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan.	24 5 0..	175..	..	..	305 0 0..	2 10 0—Aug.	1858	6000 Bodmin Consols (copper).	..	1 5 0..	..	..	6400 So. Bally & W. Penfroth.	8 10 0..	14..	15..	..	..
8700 Exmouth (silver-lead), Christow.	4 14 0..	8..	..	..	3 15 0..	0 2 6—April.	1858	1024 Bedford Consols (copper).	..	2 0 0..	1 ..	..	4096 So. Cam Bras (cop.) [S.E.]	3 2 0..	3..	2½..	3..	..
1400 Eyan Mining Co. (lead), Derbyshire.	5 0 0..	58..	..	..	18 13 4..	1 0—Aug.	1858	12000 Beller and Bertha (copper).	..	2 0 0..	1 ..	..	6000 South Gorland (cop.), Redruth.	5 0 0..	..	..	..	..
243 Granular and St. Abyn (cop.) [S.E.]	10 0 0..	140..	..	..	17 0 0..	0 3—Oct.	1858	10000 Bembridge (lead) [L.]	..	15 7..	7 ..	..	2000 South Harland and Holland.	1 0 0..	2..	2..	..	..
6000 Great South Tolga [S.E.].	6 0 0..	14..	..	..	2 17 6..	0 5—Oct.	1858	1024 Bedruth (lead), Newlyn.	11 0 0..	10 ..	10..	..	512 South Penhale (lead) (L.)	3 0 0..	5..	..	..	..
1024 Herdwick (lead), near Liskeard.	8 0 0..	65..	65 65..	..	4 7 6..	0 12 6—June.	1858	10000 Belvedere United (tin and cop.)	..	15 0..	1 ..	..	587 So. Phoenix (cop.) Linkin.	4 10 0..	..	..	..	..
2560 Isle of Man, Limited (lead).	25 0 0..	42..	..	..	58 3 8..	1 0—June.	1858	1024 Belvoir (lead), St. Just.	14 0 0..	8 ..	2 ..	..	1024 So. Providence (tin), Sithney.	3 7 0..	5..	..	..	..
169 Levant (copper, tin), St. Just.	2 10 0..	105..	..	..	107 110..	..	..	1024 Benbow (copper), Salop [L.]	1 17 6..	1 ..	..	4096 S. Wh. Betzy, Mary Tavy, Dv.	0 3 0..	..	..	..	..
400 Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales.	18 15 0..	100..	..	..	317 10 0..	2 0—Dec.	1858	10000 Benbow (copper), Salop [L.]	..	1 0 0..	4 ..	..	1105 So. Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan.	18 10..	33..	31..	34..	..
5000 Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset.	3 15 0..	13..	..	..	1 13 6..	0 6—May.	1858	10000 Birdland Consols (copper).	..	1 0 0..	1 ..	..	1024 S. Wh. Ellen (cop.), St. Agnes.	7 1 3..	..	..	..	..
1890 Minera Mining Co., Lim. (id.), Wrexham.	25 0 0..	110..	..	..	36 12 6..	2 10 0—Nov.	1858	10000 Birdland Consols (copper).	..	1 0 0..	1 ..	..	4000 So. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camb.	9 0 0..	..	..	..	..
20000 Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal).	7 0 0..	13..	13..	..	35 13 4..	1 0—July.	1858	10000 Blaenavon (copper).	..	1 0 0..	1 ..	..	4000 Snow Brook, Plymhill [L.]	2 0 0..	..	..	..	..
4700 Newtownards Mining Co., Co. Down.	60 0 0..	36..	..	..	56 0 0..	1 0—July.	1858	10000 Blaenavon (copper).	..	1 0 0..	1 ..	..	5208 St. Ament Consols (tin, &c.)	3 11 0..	..	..	..	..
6000 N. Wh. Bassett (cop., tin), Illogan* [S.E.]	nil..	7..	7..	..	74..	7..	..	1024 Blaenavon (copper).	..	1 0 0..	1 ..	..	10000 St. Crevener (copper), Crownan.	6 3 2..	1..	1..	..	..
6400 P. Consols (cop.), St. Blazey [S.E.].	1 2 6..	17..	16½..	17..	14 7..	7..	..	1024 Blaenavon (copper).	..	1 0 0..	1 ..	..	6000 South Cudlum (cop.), St. Aust.	0 16 0..	..	..	..	..
2560 Isle of Man, Limited (lead).	25 0 0..	42..	..	..	32 15 0..	1 0—Oct.	1858	10000 Blaenavon (copper).	..	1 0 0..	1 ..	..	6000 South Gorland (cop.), Redruth.	5 0 0..	..	..	..	..
526 South Carron (cop.), St. Just.	26 0 0..	55..	..	..	248 10 0..	415 420..	..	1024 Blaenavon (copper).	..	1 0 0..	1 ..	..	2000 South Gorland (cop.), Redruth.	5 0 0..	..	..	..	..
256 South Garraway.	26 0 0..	55..	..	..	32 15 0..	1 0—Oct.	1858	1024 Blaenavon (copper).	..	1 0 0..	1 ..	..	2000 South Harland and Holland.	1 0 0..	2..	2..	..	..
512 South Tolga (copper), Redruth, Cornwall.	8 0 0..	90..	77½..	80..	79 10 0..	2 0—Nov.	1858	1024 Blaenavon (copper).	..	1 0 0..	1 ..	..	512 South Penhale (lead) (L.)	1 0 0..	..	..	..	..
490 South Wheal Frances (copper).	18 12 9..	240..	..	..	310 5 0..	5 0—Nov.	1858	1024 Blaenavon (copper).	..	1 0 0..	1 ..	..	512 South Penhale (lead) (L.)	1 0 0..	..	..	..	..
20000 St. Day United (tin and copper).	2 0 0..	11..	11..	..	3 0 6..	1 0—Dec.	1858	1024 Blaenavon (copper).	..	1 0 0..	1 ..	..	512 South Penhale (lead) (L.)	1 0 0..	..	..	..	..
475 St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives.	16 0 0..	32..	32..	..	920 0 0..	2 10 0—Nov.	1858	1024 Blaenavon (copper).	..	1 0 0..	1 ..	..	512 South Penhale (lead) (L.)	1 0 0..	..	..	..	..
6000 Tincroft (cop., tin), Pool, Illogan* [S.E.]	9 0 0..	35..	4½..	45..	18 6..															